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When the Government work upon Manila Harbor is completed it will be as perfect, complete and convenient as any harbor in the world, as we are told by William E. Curtis in one of his letters to the New York Globe. It has abundant room, but is so shallow that vessels drawing over thirteen feet are compelled to anchor far out, where they are exposed during the typhoon season to disastrous storms and must discharge their cargoes by lighters. When the works now under way are completed there will be a principal breakwater 7,750 feet long, and another detached breakwater 3,000 feet long. The shorter breakwater will form a basin having thirty feet of water over a space of 330 acres, with an interior base of 146 acres, admitting vessels drawing eighteen feet, and connected with the river by a channel of the same depth. An area of 168 acres along the shore has been enclosed with a bulkhead and is being filled in to a height of seven and one-half feet above mean water, the filling being sand pumped from the harbor. This reclaimed land will be laid out in blocks with wide streets, on which will be erected warehouses and other buildings to accommodate commerce. Piers will be extended into the harbor, some of them 1,000 feet long, and modern machinery will be provided for loading and unloading alongside the vessels drawing thirty feet with as much facility as in the docks of Hamburg, which are models. Two million dollars has already been appropriated for this harbor work and three millions more will be required to complete it. At not less than ten thousand steamers and sailing vessels are now engaged in the commerce of these islands, the harbor of Manila is at present so crowded that ships lie three and four deep along the wharves and are compelled to cross each other's decks in loading and unloading. Mr. Curtis says: "The tonnage of the shipping that comes into Manila harbor is now equal to that of any port of the United States with six exceptions, and has been increasing at the rate of 20 per cent. a year since the American occupation. Indeed, there is no industry or trade or line of commerce which has not improved since the war, a fact which the critics of the Government and grumbler generally are inclined to overlook." It is only necessary to ascertain the facts, as Mr. Curtis is doing, to make it clear that those who imagine that the United States will some day part with the Philippines are indulging in day dreams.

Major Charles G. Morton, 6th U.S. Infantry, contributes an excellent article on "Machine Guns In Our Army" to the Journal of the Infantry Association, strongly urging increased attention to the organization of machine gun detachments in Infantry battalions. He believes that our future fighting is more likely to be carried on by small columns than by large ones, and that under such circumstances a machine gun attached to a battalion would be more likely to be at hand when needed than if it belonged to a group under the general's orders. "The training of a machine gun detachment," says Major Morton, "is very interesting work. Both the officer and his men should have mechanical ingenuity, and this quality is very readily found in the American Army. The men should be permanently detailed; they will then take more interest in their work. Drill regulations, even the manual of the piece, should be of the simplest nature. There are many other things more important. Machine guns are peculiarly liable to be disabled by the enemy's artillery, or even by his own machine guns or small arms fire. Hence the great necessity of having the gun and its mount made with due regard to invisibility, and of practicing the art of entrenching and concealment. A few entrenching tools should be carried with every equipment." As to the

need of acquiring greater efficiency in the use of these weapons, Major Morton offers this sound advice: "Our tests of machine guns and the method of using them should be pushed in every way possible. We are far from being abreast of the rest of the world in this respect. We need no legislation now. When we find out exactly what we want Congress will undoubtedly give it to us. What we do want is the earnest study of the machine gun question by all officers of the Infantry and Cavalry, and their hearty co-operation with the efforts of the War Department."

In a recent speech Lieut. General Sir Neville Lyttleton, senior member of the British Army Council, presented a gloomy picture of England's military prospects under the present system and recommended conscription, or, as he preferred to call it, compulsory service. "This year," he said, "money is very short, and the men are short, too. They are short in numbers, and a great many of them are much too short in stature. Something has got to be done; but I am in a position of greater responsibility and much less freedom, and I cannot say all I could say and all I should like to say, but I must confess that I am not happy—very far from it. The army that we disbanded in South Africa the other day was formed of a splendid body of men. We had the survival of the fittest, after a campaign lasting two and a half years. The weaker ones had been weeded out, and the best part remained. Those men are in the country still—in the big towns in the North and in London. Look at the police forces you see in those great boroughs, and the magnificent men in them! Look, again, on the trunk railways, and see what fine men are in the service of the companies! Those are the men we used to get in the army; but we do not get them now. The proportion of men who present themselves for enlistment sometimes reaches 50 per cent. You see in that fact how the classes from whom we draw our recruits has deteriorated." As to compulsory service, Sir Neville said that it would come sooner than some people expected, and the proposal for it had not been badly received.

As the result of long experience with Cavalry saddles including thorough trials with those of the McClellan, the Whitman and other patterns, Major Loyd S. McCormick, 7th U.S. Cavalry, concludes that the Stock saddle is the best for general cavalry use. The pommel arch of the Stock saddle is wider and higher than that of other saddles; the under surface is covered with the wool side of sheep-skin, and the saddle will remain in place without cinching. In other respects this saddle, according to Major McCormick, is superior to those now used in the Service. In an article on "Cavalry Saddles and Packs," published in the Journal of the United States Cavalry Association, Major McCormick remarks: "If there is a locality in the United States in which to test a service saddle, it is the Southwest; and during my three years' tour in Arizona I fully tested this kind of a saddle. I afterwards had it in Cuba for three years, and as a result of my experience with it I am firmly convinced that it is a more satisfactory saddle for our service than any we have ever tried. Some few minor changes might be advisable, but the principle features should be left as they are."

The regulation referred to last week as prepared by the Bureau of Navigation for submission to the Secretary of the Navy for approval, is likely to become operative with few modifications. It provides that: "Hereafter no aliens will be enlisted in the naval service of the United States except those who may be entitled to re-enlistment under the provisions of law relating to continuous service, and except also Asiatics of the Asiatic Station who may be enlisted in the messman branch to fill vacancies, but not to serve elsewhere than on that station." This is a long step in the right direction, and one which will receive the hearty approval of every commanding officer in the Navy. Now that the Navy Department finds that its recruiting stations in the far West bring to the colors the best sort of material for the forecastle, the necessity, if one ever existed, for the enlistment of the rag-tag and bob-tail of our Atlantic coast ports no longer prevails and "only Americans on guard in the naval service" can well become the slogan of our enlistment officers.

Referring to a paragraph in a recent ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL relative to time signals at sea by wireless telegraphy, it seems not improbable that in the approximate future this system may be employed for the determination of longitude of telegraphically inaccessible points on the surface of the globe, and it is not a very far cry to the regulation of chronometers on the high sea by wireless from the Naval Observatory at Washington. The necessity for the work of the navigator may cease to exist in the course of time, the noon signal from Washington being all that is necessary for longitude determination in any part of the world, on sea or land. It is easy to see how valuable this application of wireless telegraphy will be when it is observed that the speed of the impulse through the ether is more rapid than through the best terrestrial conductor. With chronometers compared with the standard clock in Washington and the noon signal from the same source, it would seem that sun, moon and stars will no longer be a necessity for

"taking sights" at sea. Latitude and longitude can be worked by this system regardless of the weather.

What the Review of Reviews calls "a thought-provoking study," under the title "What Is Peace?" is contributed to the Suddeutsche Monatshefte (Munich) by Friedrich Naumann. Peace, says this writer, is merely the absence of war, which is the normal condition of mankind. The greater the preparation for war, the greater the likelihood of peace. Europe, he says, has peace, "in spite of all her cannon—not, not in spite of her cannon, but because of them. If we look at the map of Europe during the Middle Ages and see all the blood and agony and oppression, and follow the many wars, we will find that centralized power makes for peace, and that the story of peace is the story of the concentration of sovereignty." This idea is by no means novel to readers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, in which it has been more than once presented with different forms of illustration.

There is to be an international congress of arts and sciences held in connection with the Universal Exposition, St. Louis, from September 19 to 25. The congress will consider 130 different subjects classified into seven divisions and twenty-four departments with over three hundred distinguished speakers, including representatives of many countries and educational institutions in the United States, Germany, England, France, Austria, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Canada, Russia, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Mexico, Denmark, Switzerland and Scotland. Professor Simon Newcomb, U.S.N., retired, is the president of the congress and Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigbee, U.S.N., is chairman of the section on Oceanography, before which His Highness Albert, Prince of Monaco, is to appear at 3 p.m., Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1904.

Brigadier General Baldwin, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Colorado, desires all soldiers in his command to be able to cook field rations, and in an official communication dated Denver, July 18, says: "A knowledge of cooking the field ration being of first importance to every soldier, the department commander desires that during the remainder of the present season of practical instruction, efforts be made by post and company commanders to carefully train their men in this particular. It is not deemed advisable to outline any special course, each commander being left to the exercise of his own judgment as to details. The prescribed practice marches should be taken advantage of for this instruction, and reports will be rendered on the last of each month of method pursued and results attained. A careful training in individual cooking will enable the soldier to properly prepare his ration in the field and greatly reduce the number and frequency of diseases in campaign."

Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, U.S.A., Military Secretary, has sent out the following communication to commanding generals: "The attention of the acting chief of staff has been called to the frequent neglect of officers to answer promptly official communications addressed to them. This has led in some cases to considerable expense in wiring for information, besides delaying public business. In other cases, this neglect has resulted in depriving enlisted men for several months of pay due. While failure to perform a plain duty is reprehensible in any case, it is particularly so when it operates to prevent an enlisted man from receiving the pay and allowances which he has earned. The acting chief of staff directs that you take such steps as will correct the defects mentioned, and that you inform the officers of your command that hereafter offenses of this nature will be entered upon their efficiency record."

Brig. Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A., chief signal officer, in an official dispatch to the officers of his corps, says: "Signal officers are enjoined to exercise great care in making recommendations for foreign service. Men of indifferent character, or dissipated habits, should be kept on duty within the limits of the United States, where they can be disciplined and supervised; nor should men of weak physique be recommended for foreign service. Unsuitable men are a source of weakness and injury either in Alaska or the Philippines, where Signal Corps men generally serve on detached duty."

As the result of an exhaustive consideration of the subject, the Board on Construction has agreed that there shall be little, if any, deviation from the existing style of batteries for the new armored cruisers authorized by the last Congress. These fine additions to the national fleet will embody in many respects the very latest ideas in naval construction, and will be models of their kind, it is believed.

Company I of the Signal Corps has been organized at Benicia Barracks, Cal., for duty in the Philippines. Company K is being organized at Fort Gibbon, Alaska. This will complete ten companies in the Signal Corps.

Arrangements have been made for the launching of the Louisiana on Aug. 27, for the launching of the Milwaukee on Sept. 10, and for the launching of the Connecticut early in September.

ELEMENTS OF NAVAL POLICY.

The naval policy of the United States is on all fours with the literary policy of some respectable journeyman barber who, after a life of the direst poverty, suddenly falls heir to a million dollars. Our enviable fellow creature, being assured that a library is indispensable in a cultivated home, heaps his shelves with poetry, philosophy and fiction, the utility of which to himself he makes no pretense of comprehending. So our half-informed Congress, hazily aware that a navy is appropriate to a great power, authorizes battleships and cruisers with a latent suspicion that all anxiety regarding fleets is a crack-brained fuss about nothing.

As we may surmise from an educated man's library the trend of his intellectual pursuits, we should be able to perceive, from the types of vessels making up the navy of any great power, just what its national policy contemplates in the world at large. Conversely, we must know precisely what the naval policy of a nation aims at before we rashly decide that it should stop building battleships. A navy which does not reflect the world politics of the nation possessing it, is meaningless. A navy which is just too weak to enforce the national policy is ridiculous.

The dependence of all naval policy upon the state of world politics brings home to us the great historical characteristic of the twentieth century—the unprecedentedly large number of first class nations flourishing simultaneously. There are no less than seven great powers. They rank as great powers because of their ability to maintain their several attitudes in international affairs with the aid of their navies. Sea power is thus the measure of the importance of a nation in what is called world politics. A great power, deprived of its navy, now goes into eclipse. Without its fleets, the greatest empire in the world to-day would be a mere island off the coast of Europe, nominally sovereign over some helpless dependencies.

The great powers of the world are the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Italy and Japan. They are powerful in the world at large only to the extent that their might at sea is effective or developing. The application of any other test than that of sea power to the problems of world politics is allowable only in exceptional cases. Our history should inspire us with the greatest respect for sea power. Sherman's march through Georgia might have meant his ruin had there been no northern navy to afford him supplies and a base. In our Revolutionary War, the French navy decided the struggle at Yorktown by keeping the British ships out of the Chesapeake.

A correct appreciation of this factor of sea power makes it easier to grasp the important truth that the great nations of the earth are not, in world politics, an accidental jumble of units. They are rather to be regarded as so many fractions of an organic whole, just as "the sea is one." Their respective positions are not unlike those of the planets in our solar system. As the planets revolve around the sun, the nations travel in orbits prescribed by what is called the balance of power. The balance of power, in world politics, is always determined by the sum total of the effective naval forces of the great nations. Now, if we arbitrarily fix this sum total of effective naval forces at one hundred, the balance of power would incline in favor of that group of nations which could control more than fifty. Here, however, another influence can be brought to bear—that of national capacity. It requires training, experience and aptitude to fit a nation for naval supremacy. It can not become a great sea power simply by building fleets. The effective naval strength of a nation is, therefore, the result to a certain extent of its past history and present circumstances, but it is always determined by the sum total of the effective naval strength of all the nations taken together.

The British two-power—or three-power—standard brings out the further fact that the effective naval force of one nation influences the effective naval force of another nation. We have a principle at work here which may be compared with the influence of the attraction which the several planets have for one another and by means of which a mutual equilibrium is maintained as they all revolve around the sun. The principle thus stated has a practical tendency just now to force upon nearly all the great powers a naval expenditure that strains the limit of taxation. To escape this evil, it has been proposed that an international agreement be entered into for the purpose of limiting armaments. Sir Robert Peel broached this subject as far back as 1841, but Sir Charles Dilke, speaking in the House of Commons in 1903, declared that it would be dangerous for Great Britain to enter into any binding pledge with regard to the limitation of her armaments. He claimed that upon Great Britain's naval strength her safety depended, "which is not the case with the other powers." However this may be, the theory upon which Great Britain justifies her present naval policy is simply applied in practice. She should be able to hold her own in home waters, in the Mediterranean, in Chinese waters and in colonial waters were she, at twenty-four hours' notice, to find herself entangled without an ally in a war with the three principal maritime powers. The precise bearing of Great Britain's two-power and three-power standard upon such a hypothetical contingency has led to infinite discussion. The only certainty connected with the subject is the superiority of Great Britain in setting the naval standard of world power. This superiority, in the opinion of some authorities, will not continue, for the reason that the other powers are overtaking her in naval equipment and efficiency. Other authorities predict a federation of the British Empire for the purpose of maintaining the present naval relations of the powers to "the mistress of the seas."

But the naval relations of the powers, while of the utmost importance in determining the complexion of world politics, do not constitute the foundation of world politics. The end and aim of world politics is the economic exploitation of the earth. It is the desire of each nation to exploit economically as large a portion of the earth as possible. This fact might produce a certain mutuality of interest among the nations were it not for one very important consideration. Shall the earth be exploited upon a democratic basis or upon an undemocratic basis? The answer which a nation gives to this question decides its attitude in world politics. A democratic exploitation of the earth implies no more than commercial penetration. An undemocratic exploitation of the earth is impossible without territorial acquisition. In the United States and in Great Britain the theory prevails that the earth should be exploited upon a democratic basis. The result is a tendency in those two powers to act in harmony in the settlement of world problems. Russia, on the other hand,

stands for the exploitation of the earth upon an undemocratic basis. In Germany we see two forces at work, one making for the democratic exploitation of the earth and the other for undemocratic exploitation. This circumstance may be connected with the fact that Germany is at present a factor of the greatest eccentricity in world politics. The steady growth in the size of the German fleets is of very special interest.

It is satisfactory from an American point of view that the more democratic the basis upon which a nation would exploit the earth, the greater its naval efficiency—provided always it be in the list of great powers. This is well illustrated by an alliance which at first thought might appear to refute all that has preceded—the alliance of France and Russia. But the autocratic despotism was first of all impressed by the naval efficiency of the democratic republic. This is one of the few solid bases of the Dual Alliance. The French motive for concluding the alliance was the longing for revenge upon Germany—and we all know how the passion for revenge perturbs the judgment. There is a disintegrating force at work in the alliance, however, and that force is the incompatibility between a democratic and an undemocratic exploitation of the earth. To set forth the reasons compelling France to draw nearer to the democratic nations of Europe and further from her autocratic ally would be irrelevant. It is sufficient to assert a profound delusion or a specious plea can alone prompt the claim that a despotism and a democracy can permanently pursue the same aims in modern world politics.

If we consider the seven great powers as the units of a system, we notice that six of them are clustered together in their orbits, while one stands alone like some far outlying planet. The unit found by itself is the United States. All the other great powers belong to the European system, not excepting Japan, which, in world politics, is at present a satellite of Great Britain, around which it revolves much as the moon revolves around the earth. The solitary position of the United States is its distinguishing feature in the system of world politics. Enormous self-sustaining power can alone explain its isolation in a system of which it forms an integral part. The failure of any other great unit to evolve outside the European system not only confers a peculiar importance upon the United States, but presents some embarrassments to those powers which find themselves inextricably involved in the European group.

The first of these embarrassments grows directly out of the fact that the United States is committed to a democratic exploitation of the earth. The original proclamation of the Monroe Doctrine was the first American warning to those powers which stand for the undemocratic exploitation of the earth. The Holy Alliance, which provoked the original proclamation of the Monroe Doctrine, has bequeathed a heritage of hostility to that doctrine to the undemocratic great powers. In the twentieth century, the great fact regarding the undemocratic great powers is that they are constantly strengthening their fleets. A glance at world politics will show what this means.

The world policy of the British Empire aims at its own maintenance and consolidation as it now exists throughout the globe and at its further development as a great commercial power. The world policy of Russia is one of expansion southwards to a coast line. She must, in the vivid colloquialism of this subject, get down to warm water. Alone among the great powers, France is afforded a choice between two world policies. She would prefer to adopt both, but circumstances hitherto have restricted her to one. The first of these policies aims at regaining and maintaining a dominant position on the European continent, one indispensable preliminary being a transfer of the "lost" provinces of Alsace and Lorraine from Germany to France. The alternative to this world policy is colonial imperialism, implying French supremacy in the Mediterranean, as well as the consolidation and development of the vast domain of France in Africa and the splendid position already gained in Asia. The world policy of Germany means the transformation of that empire into a naval power of the first class and territorial acquisition and commercial expansion throughout the globe. The world policy of Italy has three objects—first, the maintenance of the national unity, second, protection of the Mediterranean from the exclusive domination of any one power or combination of powers to the exclusion of Italy herself, and third, expansion, colonial or commercial, on the eastern shore of the Adriatic and in the northern portion of the African continent. The world politics of Japan aims at federation of the Asiatic races for the purpose of developing the Far East along the lines of western civilization. Territorial expansion on the Asiatic mainland may or may not be an essential feature of this world policy.

The navy of a great power being nothing but the instrument of its world policy, it follows that the more ambitious the policy the greater the navy required to maintain it. Now, the Monroe Doctrine is the most ambitious of all world policies. Were it possible for the United States to dispense with world politics, it would need no navy. But while we may adhere to the principles of the fathers of the republic and have nothing to do with the political concerns of Europe, Europe is not compelled to reciprocate such disinterestedness. The mere existence of so large a number of nations of first class importance imposes a world policy upon ourselves. The play of cross purposes we cannot escape. The attempt to do so, by simple disregard of naval policy altogether, would leave us at the mercy of any European interest translated into squadrons hostile to American interests. What this means we all saw in the combination of Great Britain, Germany and Italy against Venezuela. Opposition to an efficient United States Navy means willingness to retain our position in the Western hemisphere by permission of Europe. French world policy was once transferred to Mexico. German world policy might be transferred to Brazil. Germany's denial of such a possibility during any period of inefficiency in our fleet would amount to an act of condescension.

Upon an adequate American naval policy the preservation of democratic republican institutions in the Western hemisphere absolutely depends. Our ability to frame an adequate naval policy is as much a test of our capacity for self-government as is our ability to frame any other sound policy. It behoves us to understand that the development of our institutions throughout the nineteenth century was rendered possible by the isolation of the republic in the roomy continent which sheltered it. That isolation—freeing us from the necessity of becoming like Japan, the satellite of a European power—has terminated so rapidly that we have had little time, as yet, to realize it. When Madison was President, it required months for the British Minister here to reach his post from London. King Edward's Ambassador can make the trip in a week.

The isolation so necessary to the development of American institutions is not the Crusoe-like isolation

aimed at in the obsolete policy of the Chinese mandarins. It is no more than that freedom from entangling alliances, that separation from the political systems of Europe which Washington urges so impressively in his farewell address. A great deal more than the Monroe Doctrine, therefore, depends upon the efficiency of the United States Navy. We have reached a period in the political development of the world foreseen by the fathers of the republic. The diplomatic isolation which gives such peculiar freedom of action in world politics to this republic is no longer afforded by geography. It is obtainable through a navy alone—a navy which can never be absolutely efficient, but only relatively so in comparison with the fleets of the other great powers. No navy can be a law unto itself. "The sea is one."

ALEXANDER HARVEY.

From Tutuila, Samoa, a correspondent writes: "The Italian cruiser Liguria called at Pago-Pago on the 27th of June on her way from Tahiti to Numea. She stopped for coal, but the coaling station at Pago is not permitted to furnish coal to warships unless in cases of necessity, so she had only a friendly welcome. She saluted the flag immediately after entering the harbor, and the Adams returned the salute, the high surrounding hills throwing back magnificent echoes. The Liguria is commanded by Prince Luigi, Duke degli Abruzzi, a cousin to the present King of Italy, and of course his officers are picked men. The Duke himself is a well-known Arctic explorer, and talks most entertainingly of some of his Northern experiences, even making light of the loss of parts of two fingers through freezing. The commandant, Commander Underwood, lunched aboard the Italian ship while all on shore enjoyed the strains of a rarely delightful band, which was equal to a fine orchestra. In the afternoon the Duke and the commandant took a long walk all about the naval station, the Duke being interested in all he saw, and finally had 'afternoon Kava' at the native house of District Chief Manga. Later a dinner was given by the commandant to the Duke and several of his officers, and the Liguria steamed out of port at six o'clock on the following morning, having left a most agreeable impression behind her. She is making an extensive cruise in the South Seas and will return to Italy next winter."

This week Mr. Darling, the Acting Secretary of the Navy, has had a visit from representatives of the Moulders' union requesting a general rise in wages for the moulders at the Washington Navy Yard and at other navy yards. This is only one of many requests which are coming to the Department frequently from all classes of laborers requesting increase in wages or shorter hours. Many of the labor leaders carry their troubles to the President, believing this to be an advantageous time to protest because of the approach of the Presidential election. The Department has taken no action upon the request of the moulders. In regard, however, to the request of the employees at many of the yards for a half holiday on Saturday, because the employees at the Washington Navy Yard have that holiday in the summer, the Department is sending communications stating that the law which allows this for the employees of the Washington yard is a law for the District of Columbia and is not applicable outside the District.

In an editorial relative to the participation of the National Guard of New York in the maneuvers in Virginia next September, the Brooklyn Eagle says: "The 14th has been mentioned as a probable delegate from this State, which seems to indicate that but one regiment will be chosen to share in the maneuvers. This is regrettable, for with more than 14,000 men to draw upon, it would seem as if a brigade might be furnished, that New York might hold its own with some of the Middle and Western States." Our usually well informed contemporary commenting as above, is sadly behind as to facts. Orders were issued over a month ago by Major General Roe detailing the 2d, 12th, 14th and 7th Regiments, and two troops of Cavalry to be made up from Squadron A and Troop C, to take part in the maneuvers. This force will aggregate over 3,000 officers and men, with the latest equipment, including the olive drab service uniform.

The 46th annual prize meeting of the British National Rifle Association opened at Bisley on Monday, July 11. The value of the prizes offered, exclusive of challenge cups and prizes "in kind," was \$52,500. A new prize of one hundred guineas was offered for automatic weapons. The six rifles entered for this competition are all of foreign make. The weight is limited to 9 3/4 pounds; the pressure must be operated by the force of recoil or the pressure of the gas; the weapon must be capable of use as a magazine rifle as well as an automatic gun and must stand the sand test. Battalions armed with the new service rifle will be permitted to use it. The meeting was still in progress at last accounts. The N.R.A. has decided to act as custodian of the Palma trophy, provisionally only, and pending future arrangements for the match.

Rear Admiral George A. Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, has awarded the contract for a large number of gun forgings, bids for which were opened several weeks ago, to the Midvale and Bethlehem Steel Companies, one-half the contract going to each company. The contract is for about \$1,000,000 worth of forgings and the bid of each company was thirty cents per pound. Whether the companies will demand that the contract be drawn up so that either one or the other may receive the entire contract is not known. In the event of such a demand, Admiral Converse will take up the matter with the Secretary of the Navy.

In their advance into Tibet the British have captured at Gyantse a Jong or stronghold said to have been built by the famous Choigyal Rabtan in the fourteenth century. It is on the eastern hill at Gyantse, about six hundred feet above the level of the plain and was supposed by the Tibetans to be impregnable. After clearing the neighboring villages in a hand to hand fight the British native Indian troops stormed and captured it with trifling loss: one officer killed, two slightly wounded and five natives wounded.

The New York Herald, in referring to Secretary of the Navy Morton, says: "In every bureau of the Navy Department it is quite evident that much is expected of Paul Morton, the new Secretary. All of the traditions of Secretary Morton's business career promised this from the beginning, and since his speech declaring for the largest navy in the world, made before the Merchants' Club of Chicago, all doubt has disappeared in the minds of officials at the department regarding the policy of the new Secretary. This state of affairs has given a noticeable impulse to present activity and plans for the future in the various constructive and progressive bureaus at the department. Secretary Morton will return from Chicago August 1, and he will then find many suggestions on subjects of progression and expansion awaiting his consideration. One of the things showing the confidence in the new Secretary is the fact that the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department is engaged on the plans for five large coaling stations, each to have a capacity of about 100,000 tons of fuel. There is fully \$10,000,000 worth of work in sight and only about \$700,000 available in the form of Congressional appropriations for carrying out the projects. The general scheme for a plant at Olongapo has been laid down and arrangements have been made for filling in certain land at the place, work to begin within a few weeks. Little will be done on the station at Kiska until the department receives the report of the survey of that place, which work is now in progress. The bureau is also at work on plans for the coaling stations for Guantanamo, California City Point, on San Francisco Bay, and at San Diego, Cal. It is planned to ask Congress to authorize the completion of the work on coaling stations after the manner of its authorization of 'increase in the Navy' without stipulating the names of the places at which specified sums may be expended. This will give more latitude than at present and remove some embarrassing hindrances. Secretary Morton comes into the Department at a very opportune time to foster his enthusiasm regarding a big navy. Between this date and January 1 seven ships, of which one is a battleship and three are armored cruisers, will be placed in commission."

Brigadier General Lee, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Texas, under date of July 20, 1904, has issued a circular to his command, stating that examination of many requisitions, estimates and correspondence pertaining thereto, shows a want of care and foresight in their preparation. In the circular General Lee says: "It is the earnest desire of these headquarters to afford all possible assistance for the prompt execution of any authorized work, and to meet the proper needs of every command, but for this purpose it is imperative that the department commander shall feel assured when a requisition, estimate or application comes before him that it represents a real need, and is the result of the best judgment of the officer who prepared it, and careful scrutiny of the post commander who approved it. Requisitions and estimates are received which are not in proper form, which omit important data, and, in some instances, include quartermaster's supplies and clothing and equipage on the same form, and not infrequently, largely in excess of authorized allowances, without any special or detailed explanation therefor. It is only by strict compliance with the spirit of these and similar instructions, and due regard for the economy enjoined upon each and every post commander and quartermaster, that the best results are to be expected, delays avoided, and greater comfort and better health of the troops assured. Hereafter requisitions, estimates and applications, which do not conform to these instructions and the regulations and orders on the subject, will be returned for correction, and the consequence of delay will rest upon the officers who fail to comply with the directions so frequently repeated."

Right on the heels of the dismissal of Lord Dundonald from the post of commander-in-chief of the military forces in Canada, another disquieting entanglement in the military affairs of the Dominion appears in the allegation that the Royal Military College is mismanaged and in need of reform. A correspondent writes to the Canadian Military Gazette as follows: "One of the senior officers of the institution spent a large part of his five years here in abusing Canada and ridiculing the people. He took great care to be offensive when people were listening. Two officers of the younger class, who have gone home, were throughout the five years most offensive, referring to the cadets as 'things' in their hearing, when speaking to visitors from other countries, and never losing a chance to discredit Canada. The commandant himself is not above criticism. He is not considered an ideal administrator, one who is expected to deal out justice to cadets and contractors and to set an example of forbearance, dignity and fair treatment." Speaking editorially of the above, the Gazette says: "These are very serious charges. A thorough inquiry should be instituted at once, and a new order of things established. An entirely different tone must prevail—the tone that was dominant under the officers mentioned by our correspondent. We must have the best instructors, men of mature years, men who have proved themselves great leaders, men who will instill true Canadianism, true imperialism, who will teach a love of honesty and truth, men who will inspire our young man to do great things in civil life, and who will make them realize their duty in training the militia in times of peace, and that the country will depend upon them should trouble arise."

In the course of an article in the Journal of the Military Service Institution favoring smaller batteries for Artillery, Capt. Stephen M. Foote, Art. Corps, U.S.A., contends that the field battery should conform in size, as nearly as possible, to the captain's command in other branches of the Service, that the platoon formation should be done away with altogether, and that when in garrison with other troops field batteries should perform their share of the post guard and fatigue duties. Captain Foote frankly says that the feeling between the Artillery and the other branches of the Service has not always been as cordial as it should be, especially in time of peace, and his theory is that this lack of cordiality is due partly to the relatively large size of the batteries, partly to the common boast that a light battery is as big a command as a battalion or a squadron, and partly to the fact that in time of peace the Artillery is excused from the fatigue duty which the Infantry and Cavalry are required to perform. Speaking from the viewpoint of the Artillery, Captain Foote asks: "Why should we not do away with exclusive privileges and take our reasonable share of post duties? On account of the

extra work field Artillery has in taking care of its horses and harness there is reason for excusing them from an equivalent amount of guard and fatigue duties when in an Infantry garrison, but it is not apparent why they should be so excused when serving in a Cavalry garrison."

"Respecting the question of the detail vs. the permanent staff system," writes a correspondent, "I am inclined to think the weight of opinion favors the detail system. It is true that continual service in one department tends to efficiency in what pertains to that department alone. A person so serving should be able to avoid many errors in papers and thus lessen the work of scrutiny at the War Department. On the other hand, the permanent staff officer gets out of touch with the line, loses sight of the fact that his department exists for the purpose of ministering to the wants of the line, and is liable to place the wants of his own department above those of the line. The very argument that service in a department must be continuous in order to be efficient is an argument for the detail system. The lack of efficiency is most serious in time of war. If there are not a sufficient number of officers familiar with the duty of any special department to meet the expansion necessary in time of war it is plain the lack must be made up from untrained men. The detail system will, in time, furnish a fair quota of officers at least partially trained. This one reason should be sufficient to prevent any return to the permanent system. Under the detail system when a department finds a detailed officer is unsuited for that particular work it is an easy matter to have his detail terminated. Under the permanent system an unsuitable officer can be got rid of only by court-martial or other unusual method."

The Warnock Uniform Company of New York is publishing a neatly printed and attractively bound manual on "Field Service," by Capt. James A. Moss, 24th U.S. Inf. The manual will doubtless be of great value to officers of the militia, as well as to officers of the Regular Army, presenting, as it does, in a convenient and practical way a number of things concerning field service that are learned only by experience. This is a part of the contents: Diagrams for camps of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery; detraining and entraining of troops; preparations regarding ammunition, rations, tentage, transportation, etc., to be made by a company commander upon receiving orders for field service; personal effects and articles of equipment to be taken into the field by officers and enlisted men; general rules and regulations to be observed on marches; selection of camp sites; rules and regulations for camp police; camp sanitation; practical suggestions on loading wagons and cars; blanks to be carried by a field quartermaster; books, blanks and stationery to be carried in the company desk; the care of the health; preventatives against and cure for sore or blistered feet. A copy of the manual will be found of great benefit to every officer and non-commissioned officer attending the Army maneuvers this year.

The desire of each nation to learn the character of the defenses of every country with which it may at sometime be at war, and the greed for money which sometimes impels a foreign Army official to sell for gold the secrets of his country, has again had a striking example in Italy. A cable this week from Rome says: "In the city prison here are Captain Ercolossi, one of the most distinguished young soldiers in the service and his beautiful wife, charged with high treason in selling plans to the French Government. For many months the pair had been under suspicion, but it was only when a carbineer succeeded in obtaining admittance to his house in the disguise of a telegraph operator, that the evidence was found. On a table lay photographs of time tables for use in time of war. When the officer disclosed his true character, Captain Ercolossi leaped up, seized a revolver and turned it on himself, but at that moment other carbineers seized the Captain from behind and held him fast. In another part of the room his wife made vain efforts to stab herself with a dagger. As only Ercolossi had access to the strong-box where the mobilization and coast defense plans for Sicily and Calabria were kept, the case against him is considered to be complete."

There must be some phenomenal athletes among the enlisted men in the Department of Colorado, if a relay race of one mile can be run in one minute and fifty-seven seconds, at the rate of over thirty miles an hour, which is the time given in an official order which we publish elsewhere in this issue. The best time ever made for one mile is 4 minutes 12 3/4 seconds. If Police Commissioner McAdoo of New York could secure this team of flyers for his force, they would prove a terror to automobiles exceeding the legal rate of speed. Then there is another sprinter credited with making a hundred yards in ten seconds. The latter record seems, however, to be getting quite common in Army competitions, and the question is being raised as to whether the timers do not err. It must be remembered that there are very few among the most renowned athletes in the world that can run a hundred yards in ten seconds. The best record in the world for 100 yards is 9 3/5 seconds and only two men have made it in an amateur contest.

Considerable excitement has been created in Russia by the assassination of M. Plehve, Minister of the Interior, on July 28, at Petersburg, by being blown to pieces by a bomb. The assassin, who was at once arrested, is believed to be a Finn. An accomplice was also arrested. The bomb was thrown at the carriage of M. Plehve while he was driving to the Baltic station to take a train for the palace at Petershof, where he was to make his weekly report to the Emperor. The assassination is believed to be the outcome of a widespread plot. Numerous arrests have already been made.

A cable despatch from Munich this week says that Count von Asch, the Minister of War, has gotten into trouble by declaring himself in favor of duels among officers, which are strongly opposed by public opinion. The minister's expression of opinion was obtained in a confidential document read in the Chamber of Deputies concerning a recent duel between two officers, Major Seitz and Lieutenant Pfeiffer. The Major "loved not wisely but too well," and the Lieutenant discovering that his wife was the party of the other part challenged his

superior officer. Though the commander of the regiment and the military court of honor tried to prevent a duel, it took place and the Major paid for his crime with his life. In the document that was publicly read the Minister of War declared that in his opinion the lieutenant was perfectly right in challenging, and even in killing the major, as an insult of this kind could only be washed out with blood. Certainly if there could be any excuse for a duel it would be under such circumstances.

We observe that our English contemporary, the Army and Navy Gazette, is not disposed to have the good done by Mr. Kruger, the redoubtable "Oom Paul," interred with his "bones." He will have, we are told, a notable place in the history of the British Empire and the British army. He did, unwittingly, excellent things for both of them. While expanding the borders of the Empire he showed what was its strength and wherein lay its dangers and its weaknesses. By the measures he adopted he tested the Army to the quick, revealed its inefficiencies, and set it upon the path to reform. But for the President of the former South African Republic, the present proposals for army reorganization would never have been made. Perhaps in the same spirit the Russians may hereafter be found extolling the virtues of the Japanese.

The Mexican Government has begun a suit in the New York Supreme Court to recover \$75,000 damages of Lewis Nixon and the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company. The Mexicans alleged that the new gunboats, *Vera Cruz* and *Mexico*, failed to comply with the contract as to speed, coal consumption and torpedo plan. The suit is an outcome of the failure of the United States Shipbuilding Company, when the gunboats were left four-fifths completed in the yards of the Crescent Shipbuilding Company at Elizabethport, N.J., and the Mexican Government was allowed to finish them. Messrs. Olcott, Maestre and Gonzales are counsel for the government of Mexico, and testimony has already been taken before William L. Turner, in New York city, as referee. The attorney for the bonding company have until August 15 to file their answer.

The following military colleges have been notified by the War Department that they are each entitled to appoint an honor graduate for examination for appointment to the grade of 2d lieutenant in the Army: St. John's Military Academy, Manlius, N.Y.; Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa.; Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.; Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn.; South Carolina Military Academy, Charleston, S.C.; Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va. The annual selections are confined to the six institutions whose students have exhibited the greatest interest, application and proficiency in military training and knowledge.

No decision has yet been reached as to the successor of the late Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. Secretary of the Navy Morton announced on July 29 that the selection would be made in a day or two. Rear Admirals R. D. Evans and Bowman H. McCalla and Capts. John E. Pillsbury and William Swift are being considered for the place. Captain Swift is Acting Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in the absence of Captain Pillsbury, Assistant Chief.

Despite the wish of Governor Winthrop of Porto Rico that there should be no formal receptions by the municipal authorities during his visit to the principal towns of the island, a great crowd turned out and a large delegation of officers and leading citizens, escorted by the police, met the Governor on July 25 fifteen kilometers from Ponce and escorted him into the town. He put up at a hotel and refused all invitations to make his headquarters at a private residence.

The following promotions dating from Aug. 6 are caused by the retirement of Rear Admiral Philip H. Cooper Aug. 5 Capt. G. F. F. Wilde, to be rear admiral Comdr. A. B. Speyers, to be captain; Lieut. Comdr. W. M. Parks, to be commander; Lieut. V. O. Chase, to be lieutenant commander, and Lieut. Henry Williams, J.G., to be lieutenant. Rear Admiral Taylor being an additional number in his grade, there are no promotions by his death.

Mr. Ware, the Commissioner of Pensions, reports that there will be no increase of pensions in 1904 over 1903, in spite of the allowance of a service pension. The number at the close of the fiscal year of 1903 was 996,545 and it is not expected to reach the million mark. The monthly average of deaths among pensioners is 6,000, and were it not for the young widows the pension roll would sink with regularity, despite the operation of order No. 78.

Governor Peabody, of Colorado, having received assurances from Sheriff Bell that the civil authorities were able to control the situation, issued a proclamation on July 26 abolishing military rule in Teller County, and placing the Cripple Creek district in charge of the civil authorities. It is estimated that the expenses of the military while on duty during the past eighteen months will reach a total of about \$1,000,000.

The proceedings and findings in the cases of 2d Lieuts. Benjamin S. Berry and E. P. Moses, of the Marine Corps, who were recently tried by a G.C.M. at Annapolis, Md., on the charge of drunkenness, have been received by the Navy Department. The findings of the court will be announced in a few days.

The 16th Company, Coast Art., is relieved from duty at Fort Fremont, S.C., and will proceed to and take station at Fort Moultrie, S.C., relieving the 11th Company, Coast, Art., which upon being thus relieved will proceed to and take station at Fort Fremont.

Rear Admiral H. W. Lyon, U.S.N., has been selected to succeed Rear Admiral Terry as commandant of the naval station at Honolulu upon the latter's retirement next December.

An examination of warrant officers to be ensigns was held July 29 in Washington, D.C. Twenty-three were to be examined.

THE MICHIGAN WINS THE ROWING MATCHES.

A picked crew from the United States gunboat Michigan defeated a similar crew from the Illinois Naval Militia off the harbor of Chicago, Ill., July 24, in a six-oared gig race. The course was one nautical mile, and the "regulars" led the naval militiamen at the finish by at least ten boat lengths. The contest was a spirited one and was rowed in the teeth of a twenty-four mile gale, which even in the partly sheltered harbor piled the waves against the bows of both boats and made it tough rowing.

The race was for a cash prize and a silver cup. At the starting gun both boats got away together, but the Michigan's men pulled the more effective and steady stroke and soon opened up a gap which was steadily increased until they had a lead off Harrison street of six boat lengths. Four more lengths were added before the finish was reached, and the race and prizes went to the Michigan's crew. As the winning boat crossed the line, the Michigan's siren whistle shrieked the glad tidings to the great crowd of spectators assembled on the yachts in the harbor and along the shore, and the Michigan's crew with the 400 visitors on board yelled themselves hoarse during the intense excitement of the race.

The Michigan's gig's crew were as follows: Gunner John G. Nicklas, coxswain; John J. Kirsch, stroke; Oscar Adams, Ernest P. Flynn, Fred I. Kaplinger, Paul Ebisch, Frank J. Carrier, bow. The next race was rowed on July 25 between picked crews from the Michigan and naval militia in a twelve-oared cutter over the same course. The naval militia were again as badly defeated as in the gig race. Just a few minutes before the race the coxswain of the naval militia boat came aboard the Michigan and stated that the Michigan's men were to row with fourteen-foot oars, while the naval militia oars were only thirteen feet long. Gunner Nicklas replied, "That he had no objection to the naval militia using twenty foot oars if they had the 'beef' back of the oar to pull it," and as "thirteen" feet was an unlucky number he advised them to get longer oars, else they might find themselves in a very bad predicament at the finish, by crossing the line second best; the coxswains kick was not recognized, as the agreement was to use regulation straight ash oars, regardless of length and both boats lined up for the start.

At the start the naval militia took water first and kept the lead for a few lengths, after which the "beef behind the oars" in the Michigan's cutter began to tell, and she forged ahead and came in at the finish a winner by about ten boat lengths. As the regular bluejackets tossed oars at the end of the race, a new broom was run up on halliards to the mainmast head of the Michigan, all hands on the man-of-war cheered, the siren whistle blew, and for a time the excitement was tremendous on ship and shore over the bluejackets of the warship winning the two races in succession. Capt. Charles Laird, commanding the Michigan, had ordered the ship open to visitors during the race and there was a large crowd on board. As the victorious crew stepped over the starboard gangway the captain's wife, Mrs. Laird, presented each with a red and white carnation, the colors of the crew and this caused another outburst of cheers from the officers and crew and spectators on board. The Michigan will meet the Detroit naval militia at Mackinac Island next month, and will tackle the picked race boat crews of the trainingship Yantic, and if victorious, will fly the new broom at the mainmast head all the way back to Lake Erie. The Michigan's picked cutter crew was as follows: Gunner John J. Nicklas, U.S.N., coxswain; John J. Kirsch, stroke; Oscar Adams, John P. Larso; Jerome Conway, Fred I. Kaplinger, Eugene B. Andres, Ernest P. Flynn, Paul Ebisch, August Nelson, Guy O. Bennett, Fred Michaelis, Frank J. Carrier, bow.

SPUN YARN.

REAR ADMIRAL HENRY C. TAYLOR.

The Navy has suffered a severe loss in the death of Rear Admiral Henry Clay Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, whose serious illness we reported last week. A despatch came July 22 stating that the Admiral was much improved. This was followed by a report of his death on July 26. Admiral Taylor arrived at Sudbury, Ontario, Canada, July 16 on a visit to his son, Mr. Roger Taylor, who is superintendent of smelters at the works of the Canadian Copper Company, Copper Cliff. He was taken suddenly ill at the Balmoral hotel, whence he was removed to the Copper Cliff General Hospital, Sudbury, and placed in charge of a specialist called from Montreal. After consultation the doctors decided that the patient's condition had improved to such an extent that an immediate operation was unnecessary. The Admiral's condition improved up to Monday night, when the case presented a more serious aspect, and the specialist was again summoned from Montreal, but the condition of the Admiral became rapidly worse, and he expired before the specialist could arrive. The cause of his death was peritonitis. At the Admiral's deathbed were his wife, his daughter, the wife of Lieut. W. R. Gherardi, U.S. Navy, and his sons, Roger and Presley.

Admiral Taylor was born in Washington, D.C., March 4, 1845, and was the son of Franck Taylor, a well known publisher of that city, and a brother of Capt. Franck Eveliegh Taylor, U.S.A., who died Nov. 24, 1886. He was named in honor of Henry Clay, who was an intimate friend of his father. His mother was a grand-daughter of Col. Charles Simms, who was a friend of George Washington. Young Taylor was appointed to the Naval Academy from Ohio on Sept. 20, 1860 and his rise through the various grades of the Service was rapid after his graduation from the Naval Academy and his promotion to Ensign, May 28, 1863, in the midst of the Civil War. His first assignment was to the steam sloop Shenandoah, which took part in the bombardment of Fort Fisher. He was appointed a master in 1865; lieutenant in 1866, and in 1868 a lieutenant commander, and December, 1879, commander; captain, April, 1894. After the war and up to 1896, when he was ordered to the command of the U.S.S. Indiana, Taylor spent twelve years at sea on the Rhode Island, the Susquehanna, the Guard and the Saranac, in command of the Coast Survey steamer Hassler, 1874-7, the Saratoga and Alliance. He was during this period also on duty at the Naval Academy, the Hydrographic Office, the Washington Navy Yard, on special duty as a member of the Board of Inspection and president of the Naval War College.

December, 1896, he was ordered to the command of the battleship Indiana and with her he participated in the Spanish War. He escorted the forces of Major General Shafter to Santiago, directing fifteen naval vessels and a

convoy of thirty-five transports with such skill that the last vessel came in sight within an hour after the appearance of the Indiana. On the night before the naval battle of Santiago, the Indiana was assigned to the duty of keeping watch on the harbor. The Indiana did splendid service in the battle, and was in turn engaged by the Spanish cruisers as they came out. She inflicted heavy damage on the Vizcaya and the Colon.

Captain Taylor was appointed rear admiral in 1901, and was one of the youngest rear admirals in the Service. He was appointed two years ago to be head of the Bureau of Navigation, from which he would shortly have been relieved to take a command at sea.

Admiral Taylor was a man of fine intelligence and progressive ideas and was always active in promoting the interests of his profession. His handsome presence and his courteous and courtly manners were becoming the ideal naval officer. He was a brother-in-law of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans. His death leaves a vacancy among the bureau chiefs which it will be hard to fill.

The remains of Rear Admiral Taylor were buried with military honors July 28 in Arlington Cemetery. Admiral Taylor's body arrived in Washington from Copper Cliffs, Canada, on the morning of July 28, and was taken at once to Arlington, where it lay in state in the chapel until the hour of the services. The body was accompanied by Mrs. Taylor, her daughter, Mrs. W. R. Gherardi, and her two sons, Roger and Presley. Capt. William Swift, acting chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Lieut. R. R. Belknap and several other officers of the Navy on duty at the department were at the station to meet the funeral party. At the grave there was one battalion of Engineers, one battery of Artillery and the marine band, under command of Brig. Gen. George F. Elliot of the Marine Corps. Chaplain Henry Clark, U.S.N., read the burial service. The pallbearers were Rear Admirals Frederick Rodgers, G. A. Converse, H. N. Manney, M. T. Endicott, H. T. B. Harris, C. W. Rae, P. M. Rixey and W. L. Capps. Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling Thursday morning issued an order closing the Navy Department at noon.

RECENT DEATHS.

A correspondent sends us the following particulars of the death of Brig. Gen. Charles Seethorpe Stewart, U.S. A., retired: "General Stewart was passing the summer at a hotel at Siasconset, Mass., and on Thursday morning, July 21, received a fall, the shock of which produced an internal hemorrhage, from which he died a few hours later. General Stewart was born on the Pacific Ocean in 1823. His father was a chaplain in the United States Navy and the family returned to the 'States' in 1826. The General received his early education at Cooperstown, N.Y., which was the family home, and he afterward attended school near Princeton, N.J. When sixteen years old he went as a midshipman for a three years' cruise in European waters on the old frigate Brandywine, and on his return in August, 1842, found an appointment at West Point awaiting him. He stood second in the class which graduated from the Academy in 1846. Among his classmates were McClellan, Stonewall Jackson, G. W. Smith and Pickett of Gettysburg fame. He was assigned to the Engineer Corps and for a number of years was retained at the Point as an instructor in military engineering, after which (I believe) he constructed some of the ports in Boston harbor. During part of the Civil War he was stationed at Fortress Monroe and later took part in the Peninsular and other campaigns. Much of his subsequent service was on the Pacific coast. He retired in June 30, 1882. His son, Lieutenant Stewart, is a graduate of West Point, and holds a commission as captain of Cavalry. He commanded Lawton's bodyguard at the time that General was killed in the Philippines, and is now on recruiting duty at Portland, Ore."

John Taylor Wood, who died at Halifax, N.S., July 19, 1904, was formerly a lieutenant in the Navy, and was dismissed April 2, 1861. He was appointed midshipman April 7, 1847; passed midshipman June 10, 1853; master Sept. 15, 1855, and lieutenant Sept. 16, 1855.

Miss Mary Lake, who died at Montclair, N.J., July 15, was a sister of the wife of Capt. C. H. Hunter, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

Ord. Sergt. John Mitchell, U.S.A., retired, armorer at University of California, died at the general hospital, U.S.A. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., May 1, 1904.

Police Captain Martin Short, of New York city, who died on July 26, during the Civil War served in the 173d New York Volunteers, and was severely wounded. He was prominent in Grand Army circles and organized Mansfield post.

Mrs. Grace Espy Patton Cowles, wife of Major Warren H. Cowles, 24th Inf., of Fort Assiniboine, Mont., died suddenly at that post on July 22. For a number of years Mrs. Cowles occupied the chair of modern languages in the State Agricultural College of Colorado. She was also State superintendent of public instruction in Colorado in 1897 and 1898. She filled the office with credit to herself and the women of the State and was always regarded as an exceptionally clever woman. She was married to Major Cowles after her term of office expired and accompanied him to the Philippines. They returned to the United States last year and Mrs. Cowles spent part of the winter and spring in Denver at Mercy Hospital under treatment for nervousness. She left Denver about a month ago to join her husband at Fort Assiniboine. The deceased was about 40 years of age.

Sergt. Michael Gilfeather, U.S.A., aged 47 years, died in the soldiers' hospital, West Point, July 22, from stomach trouble superinduced by indigestion. Sergeant Gilfeather had rendered twenty-five years' service in the Army and bore an excellent record. Several years ago he was made sergeant in the Army service detachment, vice Hall, promoted to quartermaster sergeant.

James Evert Wilson, who for thirty years was chief clerk to the treasurer of the cadet commissary, West Point, N.Y., most of which time was during the administration of General Spurgen, died at Newburgh, N.Y., July 18, from hemorrhages of the stomach.

The Bureau of Navigation has been advised of the death of two sailors—Archie G. Bell, a fireman, second class, on the Helena, was drowned Sunday, July 24, at Canton, China, while on leave. His nearest kin is A. G. Bell of Mason City, Iowa. Joseph Simon, a coal passer, died July 26 on the cooling ship Denver, off Galveston. His nearest kin is his wife, Rosa Simon, No. 19 Grant street, Paterson, N.J.

Mr. Joseph Norton Greene, who died at Boston, Mass., July 26 in his 78th year, was the father of Capt. Lewis D. Greene, U.S.A.

The three-year-old son of Lieut. Lucius Allyn Bostwick, U.S.N., while en route to the United States from

Europe, died July 24 aboard the North German Lloyd steamship Bremen, which arrived at New York July 26, and his body was brought to port. The little fellow was coming here to meet his father, who is on his way from the Pacific. The Lieutenant had not seen his son, Jack, since he was six weeks old. He was a spry and cheerful child, and was born in Germany. All the cabin passengers called him by his pet nickname, "Jack." He fell ill in mid-ocean, after eating something that disagreed with him and died from enteritis.

Lieut. James W. L. Clement, U.S.N., attached to the Kearsarge, who was among the officers left ill in the hospital at Trieste, Austria, died at that place July 28 from typhoid fever. He was born in South Carolina, and appointed to the Naval Academy from that State Sept. 27, 1895. He was commissioned ensign Jan. 28, 1901, and Lieutenant, junior grade, early in 1904. He served as a midshipman on the U.S.S. Brooklyn during the Spanish-American War, was with the fleet during the insurrection in the Philippine Islands and had charge of a torpedo boat in that campaign. He also took part in the suppression of the Moro uprising. In September last, during the preliminary target practice of the fleet, Lieutenant Clement was commended by the Secretary of the Navy in a special letter for an act of unusual bravery on the battleship Alabama. During gun practice the wadding in one of the big guns caught fire and endangered the entire turret with an explosion. The Lieutenant thereupon rushed forward and shut the breech at the risk of his life. Lieutenant Clement was taken ill soon after the arrival of the battleship fleet at Trieste. When his condition became serious he was removed to the local hospital. If satisfactory arrangements can be made his remains will be brought to the United States for interment.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Edith Isabella Vickery, second daughter of Surg. R. S. Vickery, lieutenant colonel, U.S.A., retired, was married July 19 to Mr. Samuel Wiley Wakeman, assistant to the general manager of the New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden, N.J. The ceremony was performed in the Church of the Centurian at Fort Monroe, Va., which had been beautifully decorated with plants and flowers by ladies of the post; and was witnessed by a few specially invited friends. The bride was given away by her father and was attended by her sisters, Mrs. C. W. Freeland and Miss Lisa S. Vickery. Mr. Chester D. Hubbard, of New London, Conn., acted as best man. A reception was afterwards held at Dr. Vickery's residence in the adjoining town of Hampton, where the floral decorations of the post chapel were liberally reproduced. Mr. and Mrs. Wakeman left in the evening for a Northern trip and will be at home in Camden, N.J., after October 1.

Miss Lillian Kenney, only daughter of former United States Senator Richard R. Kenney, and Lieut. William C. Tremaine, U.S.A., were married on July 14 in Christ Episcopal church, Dover, Del., by the Rev. George M. Bond, the rector. Lieut. Francis Ruggles, U.S.A., was best man, and Miss Linda Stevens, of Seaford, was maid of honor. The bride, who entered the church on the arm of her father, was charmingly attired in a handsome lace robe gown over white silk and chiffon. She wore a veil and carried a bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley. After the wedding a reception was held in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Kenney, on North State street, only the immediate relatives and most intimate friends of the bridal couple being present. Lieutenant and Mrs. Tremaine after a wedding tour will reside at Fort Myer, Virginia.

Lieut. J. H. Lewis, 15th U.S. Cav., and Miss Mary F. Edwards were married at Fort Wingate, N.M., July 21.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Pease, of St. Albans, Vt., announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Miss Janet Ripley Pease, to P.A. Paym. John Fletcher Hatch, U.S.N.

Miss Mary Bright Wallace, daughter of Mrs. J. M. Wallace, of Oakland, Cal., and Lieut. Gilbert A. McElroy, 13th U.S. Inf., were married on July 13 in the Swedenborgian church of Oakland, the marriage being a quiet one, witnessed only by intimate friends on account of the recent death of the bride's father. The church was decorated with moss-covered and gnarled oak branches and pine boughs, while in compliment to the groom, numerous American flags were used. The bride entered the church preceded by the six ribbon bearers—Miss Frances Grow, of Berkeley; Mrs. George Williamson, of San Francisco; Mrs. C. C. Edwards, Miss Mabel Reed, Miss Lottie Batton, Miss Hallie Kimball, and Mrs. J. Gibson Taylor, all attired in white. She was accompanied by her mother and the maid of honor, Miss Florence Hay; and as the bridal party reached the altar they were met by the groom—who wore the full dress uniform of his rank—and his best man, Capt. Albert E. Truby, and there the marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Joseph Worcester, pastor of the church. The bride's gown was of shimmering pastel green, the chiffon bodice trimmed elaborately with pearls and duchess lace. The couple left on the evening train for the South, and upon their return will make their home at Alcatraz Island, where the groom is stationed.

Mrs. George H. Kinzie announces the marriage of her daughter, Mary Emma, to Dr. Clarence Whittingham Hopkins on Saturday, July 23, at 644 Pine Grove avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Nellie Wheeler Holley, of Torrington, Conn., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Lillian Wheeler, to P.A. Paym. Cecil Sherman Baker, U.S.N.

Capt. John Warren Joyes, of the Ordnance Department of the Army, was married at Geneva, Switzerland, on June 14, to Miss Georgiana Manning Butler, of San Francisco, Cal.

"I have always thought," writes an Army officer, "that the jokes on the abolition of the canteen were pure fabrications on the part of starving jesters. I now think differently. A lady of intelligence last night asked me this question: 'Is it true that the soldiers no longer are allowed to carry canteens on their backs because a few men were found who put liquor in them? I hear that the soldiers are now forced to drink impure water from wayside brooks and that an epidemic of typhoid fever has broken out in the Army in consequence.' Do you suppose the misguided ladies who were instrumental in perpetrating this crime upon the Army were possessed of the idea that the canteen consisted of a handy receptacle, nicely corked, which Uncle Sam daily filled with beer and light wines and handed to his soldiers with a paternal smile and a pat on the shoulder?"

PERSONALS.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Frederick L. Buck, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Erie, Pa.

Lieut. Comdr. John Gibson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gibson have gone to Buena Vista Springs for the summer.

A son, John Graves Andrews, was born July 22 to Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Andrews at West Point, N.Y.

Lieut. H. J. Reilly, U.S.A., sailed on the S.S. Barbarossa, July 21, to spend the month of August abroad.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Carl E. Wiggin, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Mott, N.J., July 12.

A daughter, Katherine Elizabeth Styer, was born to the wife of Capt. Henry D. Styer, 13th U.S. Inf., at Logan, Utah, July 22.

A daughter was born on the 18th of April to the wife of Lieut. H. E. Lackey, U.S.N., at Pago-Pago, Tutuila naval station, Samoa.

Mrs. J. H. Shollenberger and son, James, left Philadelphia, Pa., for Birdsboro and Hamburg, Pa., where they expect to spend the month of August.

A garrison of the "Army and Navy Union" with fifty members is on board the U.S.S. Michigan, and Comdr. Charles Laird, commanding the man-of-war, has been mustered in as an active member.

Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, commanding Department of the Colorado, accompanied by Lieut. Hugh A. Drum, A.D.C., left department headquarters last week for a visit to the Artillery camp in Strawberry Valley, Utah.

Major Constantine M. Perkins, U.S.M.C., who has been detached from medical treatment at the U.S. naval hospital at Yokohama, Japan, and ordered to report for treatment at the Mare Island hospital, is a native of Suisun, a charming spot not many miles from the Mare Island Navy Yard, in the midst of the vineyards and orange groves of Napa Valley, Cal.

The members of Gloucester Naval Command No. 17, Spanish War Veterans, have decided to spend \$5,000 in endowing a bed in the Brooklyn City Hospital for the benefit of all honorably discharged sailors and marines and members of the command, and to create a fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of sailors who served in the Navy from the date of the beginning of the Spanish-American War up to the present time.

Mrs. Rafferty's luncheon, given on Thursday, July 21, at Plattsburg Barracks, was one of the most recherché affairs of the season, writes a correspondent. Covers were laid for eighteen, each plate being marked by a yellow ribbon bearing the name of the guest, while a delicious menu and beautiful table decorations reflected great credit on the skill of the hostess, who is one of the many Army women well versed in the art of entertaining.

The Misses Helen and Anita Shollenberger, daughters of the late Capt. John H. Shollenberger, 10th U.S. Inf., who returned from Washington, D.C., to their home, 4140 Poplar street, Philadelphia, on July 8, are now visiting their cousin, Miss Hazel Felty, at Hartford, Conn. On July 23 they accompanied their uncle, Dr. J. W. Felty, Mrs. L. A. Kalbach, Miss Hazel Felty and Master Augustus Felty, to Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke, where they expect to spend a week at the Prospect House on top of Mount Holyoke.

The friends of Mr. Mason E. Mitchell will be glad to know that he has been appointed cashier in the office of the Canal Commission, with headquarters at Panama. Mr. Mitchell spent two years and a half at the U.S. Naval Academy in the class of '96, when he resigned. During the Spanish-American War he volunteered and remained in the naval service, serving as pay clerk on the U.S.S. Hartford and Topeka. For the last three years he has been stationed at Cavite as chief clerk to the paymaster of the U.S. Marine Brigade.

After being relieved at Jeffersonville as depot quartermaster by Col. J. M. Marshall, lately depot quartermaster at Philadelphia, Col. C. A. H. McCauley left for Denver, reporting to General Baldwin on July 20 for duty as chief quartermaster, Department of the Colorado, relieving Lieut. Col. J. W. Pope. The latter officer left Denver Sunday evening, July 24, for Philadelphia, where he will be on duty as depot quartermaster. Colonel Pope's family are greatly attached to Denver and will remain there for some time. Colonel McCauley's family are at present abroad on a tour of Europe for several months.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass, U.S.N., lowered his flag at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington, July 15, as commander-in-chief of the Pacific Squadron with the usual ceremonies. After a salute of thirteen guns the narrow pennant of Capt. J. J. Hunker was broken at the main of the New York, and Admiral Glass turned over the command of the Pacific Squadron to Captain Hunker. When Admiral Glass' flag was hauled down Admiral Barclay's flag was changed from the red to the blue—blue indicating ranking admiral. Rear Admiral Goodrich, the new commander-in-chief, was expected in about July 30, and until he arrives Captain Hunker has command.

Speaking of the detail of Col. Henry M. Adams, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., to succeed Brig. Gen. Theodore A. Bingham in charge of the Government engineering works at Buffalo, the Courier of Buffalo says: "He is regarded as one of the ablest members of the Engineer Corps and he has seen service in all parts of the United States. During the past five years he has been stationed at New Orleans, in charge of the engineering work on the lower Mississippi River. He is a strict disciplinarian, thoroughly practical in his methods and considered by the department as an expert in the matter of executing contracts. Personally he is genial and companionable, and will prove himself a popular successor of both Colonel Symons and General Bingham."

From Key West Barracks, July 23, a correspondent writes: "The coming of the 9th Artillery band to this post has created quite a stir in military and social circles. The band was organized in 1901 at Fort Riley, and under the leadership of Chief Musician M. B. Darnall has attained a high degree of proficiency, being recognized as one of the best in the Service. The band plays for guard mounting and parades, besides giving three concerts weekly. Col. Walter Howe, Art. Corps, the new district and post commander, arrived July 20 and assumed command, relieving Capt. P. R. Ward, who has been commanding officer for several months. Several officers at this post are under orders to change station within a few days and an elaborate farewell hop was given for them on the evening of the 21st in the band barracks, which were profusely decorated for the occasion with field pieces, flags, bunting and tropical plants. The dance music was played by the entire band. A number of Key West society people were in attendance. The post baseball team was defeated by the Cuban team last Sunday, being shut out, 10 to 0."

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The relief of Gen. Charles King, at his own request, from duty at St. John's Military Academy at Delafield, Wis., does not sever his connection with that excellent school. General King asked to be relieved as professor of military science and tactics only because the academy proposed to enlarge this department, and at a meeting of the board of directors unanimously elected General King superintendent of the increased military department of the school. General King will take up his new duties in September. His own son was prepared for Annapolis at St. John's, and his grandson was graduated there last June.

The report of the Council of the California Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., on May 16 of the present year, shows that receipts from all sources for the year have been \$4,276.25, and the expenditures have been \$4,253.45. There is now a balance in the treasury of \$10,488.14, of which \$9,865.74 is deposited in the San Francisco Savings Union, on interest, and \$622.40 in the Bank of California. The membership numbered 679. Among the companions recently elected were Lieut. Franklin R. Harwood, U.S.R.C.S.; Capt. U. G. McAlexander, 13th U.S. Inf.; Capt. W. F. Creary, U.S.A.; Capt. J. E. Cusack, 12th U.S. Cav.; Lieut. Col. L. O. Parker, U.S.A.; Major C. C. Churchill, U.S.A. One of the pleasantest events in the history of the commandery was its excursion on June 8 last. The members and friends steamed south along the city front of San Francisco, beyond the Union Iron Works and Potrero, then turned, passed the Presidio and across to Fort Baker, up Ragoon Straits and on to Mare Island, where they were cordially greeted by Admiral McCauley and the officers of the navy yard and were escorted to the sail loft, where a bounteous repast had been provided by the committee. During the collation music was furnished by the navy yard band. After lunch an address of welcome was delivered by Admiral McCauley, which was appropriately and gracefully acknowledged by Commander Major General MacArthur. Several hours were given to visit the points of interest about the yard and various vessels of war. The submarine boats were exercised under supervision of Lieutenant MacArthur, U.S.N., and the freedom of the yard was extended to all by the commandant, Admiral McCauley. Many of the party visited Vallejo to inspect the Sailors' Home, being constructed under the initiative of Admiral and Mrs. McCauley. Many of the officers and ladies, resident at Mare Island, attended the collation and greatly assisted in the entertainment of their visitors. A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to Admiral McCauley for his courteous invitation to the commandery and guests and his tender of the services of his band; also to Colonel Pope, U.S.M.C., and other officers of the yard who did so much to contribute to the entertainment of the visitors; to Lieut. S. L. Graham, U.S.N., who attended to the details of the collation at the navy yard, and to Col. Charles Morris, U.S.A., who kindly permitted the Artillery Corps band to accompany the party. Thanks were also extended to the band; their music was highly appreciated and they were willing to play whenever asked.

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Dr. John W. Bayne and Mrs. Bayne will join General Breckinridge and family at North Hatley, Canada.

Comdr. N. E. Mason, U.S.N., was among the guests arriving at the cottages in Newport, R.I., July 25.

Capt. E. K. Moore, U.S.N., who has been on duty at Boston, Mass., has been ordered to command the U.S.S. Chicago.

Mrs. Ireland, wife of Major Ireland, U.S.A., has left Washington, D.C., for the summer. Major Ireland is still at his home, 1717 S street, N.W.

Major Morgan Harrold, of the Panama Commission, has returned to Washington, D.C., from his home in New Orleans, La., and will soon sail for Panama.

The classmates of the late Lieut. Alfred W. Drew, Military Academy, 1891, who was killed in the Philippines, will erect a tablet to his memory in Cullum Memorial Hall.

Mrs. Parker, widow of Major Richard M. Parker, U.S.A., is passing the summer with her daughter, Mrs. Kuhn, wife of Capt. Joseph E. Kuhn, U.S.A., near Washington, D.C.

The commandery-in-chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion will hold its twentieth annual meeting in the Masonic Temple, Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 12, 1904, at 10 o'clock a.m. The council-in-chief and the board of officers will meet on the previous day.

General Baldwin, commanding the Department of the Colorado, and General Sumner, the Division Commander, who are in Denver at present, called on Governor Peabody of Colorado, at the State Capitol last week. The event was without any special military significance, being only an interchange of courtesies.

Capt. W. C. Neville, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Neville are now at Newport, where they will pass the summer. Mrs. Bohn, sister of Mrs. Neville, has been passing some time at Warrenton, Va., and will return to New York next week. Admiral John A. Howel, U.S.N., the father of Mrs. Neville and Mrs. Bohn, is passing the summer at Atlantic City.

Mrs. F. A. Smith, wife of Colonel Smith, their daughter, Miss Eva A. Smith, and son, Raymond D. Smith, recently in Chicago, have joined Col. F. A. Smith, 8th Inf., at Fort Jay, Governor's Island, N.Y., where the Colonel is stationed, having assumed command of that post after having finished his duties in Washington in connection with the revision of the Infantry Drill Regulations.

There is an Army and Navy colony this summer at The Hague, Lake George. Among others sojourning in that vicinity with their families are Gens. J. W. Clous, John G. Butler, R. H. Hall and J. G. C. Lee; Colonels S. C. Mills and J. S. Pettit, Mrs. Haxton, widow of Captain Haxton, U.S.N., and Miss Haxton; Mrs. Wilson and her sister and Mrs. Bull of the Navy, and Mrs. Goethals, wife of Major Goethals of the Engineers.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending July 28, 1904: Capt. C. P. Townsley, U.S.A.; Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels, U.S.N.; Lieut. Col. W. S. Stanton, U.S.A.; Comdr. P. Garst, U.S.N.; Gen. George B. Rodney, U.S.A.; Lieut. G. L. Stryker, U.S.A.; Lieut. J. C. Rhe, U.S.A.; Lieut. A. M. Hall, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hall and Miss Hall; Lieut. J. S. McLean, U.S.N.; Midshipman R. M. Griswold, U.S.N.; Col. R. D. Potts, U.S.A.; Major H. G. Cavanaugh, U.S.A.

The annual circular of the Army and Navy Preparatory School for the year 1904-5, contains a handsome photograph of the new building at 13th and Princeton streets, Washington, D.C., which has recently been occupied by the school. This excellent institution offers courses of study designed to prepare young men for admission to West Point and Annapolis and a special department prepares candidates for direct commissions in any branch of the Service, as well. About two months is the average time required for candidates who have had a high school or college education. A partial list of the pupils in attendance during the past year includes many lieutenants in the Army and Marine Corps, assistant paymasters in the Navy and cadets at West Point and Annapolis.

On Sunday morning, July 24, while sitting on the veranda of Lieut. M. P. Andrus's quarters at Fort Pickens, Florida, Capt. W. F. Hase, Art. Corps, heard cries of distress. Captain Hase followed by Lieutenant Andrus rushed to the beach. They saw two men of the 7th Company in the water, who were being carried out to sea by the swiftly running ebb tide. The officers hurriedly pulled off their clothes, threw planks into the water, and pushing the boards ahead of them, swam to the rescue of the men. They all clung to the timbers until picked up by a boat manned by Sergeant Britton, Privates Harrell and Kopke. The men, who had been paddling in a small boat which was upset by the eddy at the end of Santa Rosa Island, could not make head against the tide, and were 300 yards from the beach when rescued. Captain Hase's daily swimming instruction, which is a military duty in the 7th Company, has already had good results, as neither of the men—Privates Lohman and Gibbs—had ever had much experience in swimming prior to their arrival at Pickens a few months ago.

From Fort Logan, Colo., July 25, a correspondent writes: "Lieutenants Herrin, Lynn, Chamberlin, Standiford, Barber and Dr. Siler left on the 22d for Fort Reno. Lieutenants Standiford and Barber will represent the regiment in the Division Rifle Competition. Capt. C. S. Lincoln will leave shortly as a representative in the pistol competition. The evening contests three times a week are very much enjoyed, and will be greatly missed when the band leaves for St. Louis to be gone a month. The last hop was held Friday evening. The Misses Phister have been spending a few days in Denver with Major and Mrs. L. E. Campbell. Lieut. Fred Van S. Chamberlain has been confined to his quarters for several days by illness. Lieut. H. W. Fleet, who is captain of the Fort Logan baseball team and an excellent player, went to Colorado Springs Saturday to play the Country Club. There have been two practice marches this week. The 2d Battalion went out on Tuesday, and the 3d on Thursday. Company, battalion and regimental drills are now being conducted under the new drill regulations. The weekly reading club met last week at Miss Orr's. Considerable alarm was felt for some of the young officers last Sunday evening. Very unexpectedly while paying calls upon the various young ladies they succumbed to the agonies of ptomaine poisoning, supposedly caused by some pressed chicken which was served for supper. Dr. Perry fortunately was spared, and as his assistant, Dr. Siler, was completely prostrated, his services were much in demand. Colonel Mansfield is to be congratulated upon the arrival of his sister, Miss Mansfield, who will prove a great addition to the garrison."

Miss Ethelwynne Lewis sails from San Francisco Aug. 1 to visit Capt. and Mrs. John P. Wade, of the 2d Cavalry in Manila.

The engagement is announced of Miss Varina D. Hayes, granddaughter of Jefferson Davis, to Dr. Gerald B. Webb, of Colorado Springs.

The estate of the late William C. Whitney, formerly Secretary of the Navy, has been officially appraised at \$21,234,101.10. Of this \$2,120,400 is in real estate. The personal property at various places is estimated at \$415,101, including \$31,252 for wines. His race horses are worth \$275,000. His principal investments are \$7,078,400 in the Standard Oil Company, \$4,730,950 in the Consolidated Tobacco Company and \$1,311,414 in the Morton Trust Company. The rest is in a great variety of industrial and similar stocks, none of which are what are known as "gilt-edged."

The body of Private James T. Hammett, 18th Co. of Coast Artillery, U.S.A., on duty at Fort Schuyler, N.Y., was on July 28 found floating face downward in Westchester Creek, about five hundred feet north of the Unionport Bridge. Examination showed that death had been caused by a stab wound, fourteen inches deep and an inch and three-quarters wide, evidently made by a bayonet. Two ribs were also fractured and there was a bruise on the left hip. After an investigation by Coroner O'Gorman and the police authorities, which began soon after the finding of the body and lasted until close to midnight, it was announced that undoubtedly Hammett had been murdered, and an investigation is being made. Hammett went to West Chester from Fort Schuyler on Monday night, July 25, in company with Corp. Richard M. Spencer of the same battery. He was last seen alive at about half-past eleven o'clock that night.

It has been decided by the Navy Department to make no change in the status of Lieut. Richard H. Townley, U.S.N., retired, who, while serving in Manila on active duty, was sentenced to dismissal for scandalous conduct. Lieutenant Townley, who was retired June 29, 1887, for incapacity resulting from incident of service, was given active duty in the Navy during the Spanish War on his own application, and was sent to Manila for duty in connection with the purchase of supplies for the Navy. While so engaged he became involved in a scandal in the office of Major George B. Davis, commissary, U.S.A. It is alleged that Lieutenant Townley suggested to a certain contractor having business with the Government that he contribute \$2,000 to make up a shortage of that amount in Major Davis' accounts. Lieutenant Townley was tried by court-martial for scandalous conduct and sentenced to dismissal. Five of the seven members of the court joined in a recommendation for clemency on the ground that "the motives governing the actions of the accused in this matter" were believed by them to be due "to a mistaken or quixotic idea of kindness and were free from intent to defraud any one." The case has been pending before the department ever since, and the sentence has never been executed. Congress, in 1901, passed a special act authorizing the President to restore him to the active list. This action was taken in view of his improved health and creditable services during the Spanish War. Action in execution of that act of Congress has been held up pending the disposition of the court-martial proceedings. The decision of the department, to take no further action in this case, has the effect practically of nullifying the permissive act of Congress and also the sentences of dismissal imposed by the court-martial, and leaves Lieutenant Townley in his former status as a lieutenant (junior grade) on the retired list.

The conditions of the competition for the Boyden Premium, of which the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia is custodian, may be of interest to some of our readers. Uriah A. Boyden, of Boston, Mass., in March, 1859, deposited with the Franklin Institute the sum of one thousand dollars, to be awarded as a premium to "any resident of North America who shall determine by experiment whether all rays of light, and other physical rays, are or are not transmitted with the same velocity." The problem has been more specifically defined by the Board of Managers, as follows: "Whether or not all rays in the spectrum known at the time the offer was made, and comprised between the lowest frequency known thermal rays in the infra-red, and the highest frequency known rays in the ultra-violet, which in the opinion of the committee lie between the approximate frequencies of 2×10 to the 14th power double vibrations per second in the infra-red, and 8×10 to the 14th power in the ultra-violet, travel through free space with the same velocity." Any resident of North America, or of the West Indian Islands, may be a competitor. Each competitor must transmit to the Secretary of the Franklin Institute a memoir, describing in detail the apparatus, mode of experimenting and results before Jan. 1, 1905. The judges will be "three citizens of the United States of competent scientific ability." Every memoir shall be anonymous, but shall contain some motto or sign by which it can be recognized and accompanied by a sealed envelope, endorsed with the motto or sign, and containing the name and address of the author. The sealed envelopes accompanying unsuccessful memoirs will be destroyed unopened. Should the judges think proper they may require the experiments described in any of the memoirs to be repeated in their presence. The memoirs presented become the property of the Franklin Institute.

WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

On Saturday, July 23, the Japanese began an advance against the Russian position south of Tashi-Chao (Ta-shi-Kiou at the head of Liao-tung Gulf). Their main force was at Kai-ping mountain, the strongest point on their line and they had fortified. The Russian line extended through the hills south of Ta-shi-Kiou, due east and west across the railroad. The Russians had artillery posted near Chaten-ganon, due south of Ta-shi-Kiou. The Japanese, deploying from the westward, began an advance at an early hour on Sunday morning against the Russian line to the east of the railroad. The strength of the Russians was gradually developed during the day, but the advance was checked by the fire of Russian batteries posted on the various heights. A night attack was accordingly determined on and at 10 o'clock Sunday night the entire Japanese right was hurled against the first Russian position east and west of Tai-Ping Mountain, and captured it. At midnight the second position was attacked, and by daylight the Japanese occupied the eminence to the east of Shan-chia-Tung. The Russians were in retreat toward Ta-shi-Kiou. At 7 o'clock Monday morning the Japanese seized Chen-yi-Shan without resistance and pursued the Russian force toward Ta-shi-Kiou. The progress of the battle was watched by many people in Newchwang from the roofs of houses. The

day was clear and the smoke of the guns could be plainly seen.

A Tokio despatch of July 28 says: "The Russians abandoned Ta-shi-Kiou at noon on Monday, retiring before the advancing army under General Oku. They applied the torch to Ta-shi-Kiou and the surrounding towns, and when the Japanese arrived they found the flames still raging. The Japanese pursuit extended beyond Ta-shi-Kiou and the Japanese left wing occupied Ying-Kow. The positions held by the Russians last Sunday night south of Ta-shi-Kiou consisted of nine miles of trenches and fortifications.

The Russian artillery was better disposed than in any previous fight. The batteries scientifically supported each other, all of them being in a position to deliver the most effective fire. The Japanese shrapnel was especially destructive. The Japanese loss in this battle is estimated at from four thousand to five thousand, resulting chiefly from the attempts to take entrenched positions in the face of a heavy artillery fire. They do not acknowledge such loss. The turning movement, which involved a march of sixteen miles over a precipitous country in great heat, demonstrated a high order of stamina on the part of the infantry.

A correspondent of the London Mail reports the Russian officers as speaking in the highest terms of the bravery of their men. They say Russia has already lost one campaign owing to the recklessness of the Emperor's advisers, but she must have Manchuria, and she is now preparing for another campaign. The Tenth and Eleventh Corps of the Russian army have joined the forces of General Kropotkin.

The Russians report that the evacuation of Ta-shi-Kiou was prepared for long ago, and that the retirement is not regarded as materially altering the situation. The Russians had strongly fortified Hai-Cheng in view of this contingency.

General Kropotkin does not mention the number of troops engaged in the withdrawal to Hai-Cheng, but the presence of Generals Zaroubaleff and Stakelberg, both corps commanders, shows that the total must have been large, though certainly far inferior to the combined forces of Generals Oku and Nodzu.

The Japanese occupied Newchwang July 26.

There is nothing new from Port Arthur. The Russian Vladivostok squadron is still roaming the ocean, but its purposes are not yet developed. It has captured and sunk the British steamer Knight Commander, which has created great excitement in England. As part of her cargo belonged to American consigners, we are interested also.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR NOTES.

A cable this week from Liao-Yang says that General Rennenkampff, who was recently wounded while reconnoitering a Japanese position and is in the hospital there, criticised the Japanese shooting as not up to the mark and said the Japanese rely upon the quantity rather than the quality of their fire. The General declared that the Japanese are over slow and cautious, but paid the highest tribute to their engineering skill. He stated: "Their fortifications are marvels of completeness, are well constructed, well located and skilfully masked. They make free use of field telephones connecting their batteries and have excellent maps, many of which have been captured, on which ranges are marked. The Japanese is a cunning and dangerous foe, but he is not awful. He is a slave to system, lacking the necessary dash and willingness to take chances that would make him a most formidable foe. The Japanese are surpassing the proverbially methodical Germans in method and accuracy."

General Rennenkampff is well qualified to make comparisons, as he has been fighting the Japanese several months, and prior to the war he repeatedly watched the German maneuvers. The artist of the Chicago Record-Herald, in its issue of July 23, has a caricature of this interview and represents General Rennenkampff sitting bandaged in a hospital chair, one eye bandaged, arms in a sling, etc., while two pictures on the walls represent, one, the Japanese fighting on the Yalu and, the other, the Petropavlovsk sinking; on the table are bottles of arnica, salve, etc., while the floor is filled with newspapers giving accounts of Japanese victories and Russian losses.

A recent despatch from Liao-Yang, Manchuria, says that "General Kuroki, in talking to a Russian officer who had been taken prisoner said the Japanese intend to take possession of all Southern Manchuria, establishing themselves at Port Arthur and Yin-Kow (the port of New-Chwang), which it is proposed to fortify, garrison with large bodies of troops and supply with long-range artillery." For the Russian then to recapture these places, General Kuroki declared, will require an enormous expenditure of money and a reinforcement of 800,000 fresh troops from Europe. The Russian commanders underestimated their foe and are constantly surprised at the alertness of the Japanese and the effectiveness of their artillery. Russia is learning the lesson that bigness and greatness are not synonymous terms.

The withdrawal of the Russians from the region west of the Liao River should lessen somewhat the irritation felt by the Chinese at the invasion of territory covered by their proclamation of neutrality. This result is ascribed to the pressure brought by the Chinese Government, which suggested that the Russians were setting an example which the Japanese were likely to follow. The presence beyond the Great Wall of a Chinese army estimated at 50,000, drilled after European methods, well armed and well mounted, may have expedited the withdrawal. The Chinese, who are not in the most amiable mood toward Russia, are endeavoring to prevent the passage of cattle up country to feed the Russian army.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Petit Parisien telegraphs that an American submarine boat, "of the latest model and of the Fulton type," arrived recently at Kronstadt. He adds that an American crew is about to reach Kronstadt for the purpose of instructing the Russian crew of the boat. Three other American submarine boats, which have been ordered through an intermediary, will reach Kronstadt shortly.

An official report on the health of the Russian Army in Manchuria, the Medical News says, shows that up to June 26 the officers and men in hospital in the field reached a total of 7,136 per cent, and 3,943 per cent, respectively of the whole force. If the wounded sent to the rear were included the percentage would have been 10.24 and 6.51 respectively. After the rains began on July 9 the percentage of officers in the hospitals became 8,383 and of the men 4,646. The proportion of infectious cases rose from 2.19 to 8.52, including 1.99 per cent, of dysentery cases.

Princess Kropotkin, in an article on the Cossacks in the Youth's Companion, tells us that the old Cossack whose livelihood was war is gone, and in his place are

Cossacks who are half-way between a military caste and the ordinary Russian peasantry. "Unfortunately these men, while they have lost the spirit of freedom which animated their ancestors, have retained all their savage instincts, and are to-day capable of treating their own countrymen with the barbarity which their ancestors reserved for implacable enemies." Of the three communities of Cossacks in Eastern Siberia two are ex-serfs and convicts from the imperial mines who have been formed into new Cossack regiments by Count Mouravieff. From these Amur and Usuri Cossacks have been drawn most of the men who took part in the recent invasion of Manchuria.

Major Von Tettau, of the Imperial German Army, publishes in the *Militär Wochenschrift* an account of a visit to the Russian army, of much interest because of present events. Speaking after careful observations during a period of two months, the Major expresses the opinion that senior officers of the Russian service are sound and excellent soldiers, but lacking in initiative and decision of character. The infantry officers, he continues, are alert and intelligent and the cavalry officers almost equally so. For the Russian private soldier Major Von Tettau has nothing but praise, pronouncing him to be better soldier-material than is to be found in any other army. He is ignorant, but his lack of education is balanced by an innate natural quickness, and he is willing, unassuming, obedient and contented even while undergoing the severest hardship. One conspicuous defect of the Russian service, according to Major Von Tettau, is the great lack of long-service non-commissioned officers, few remaining beyond the term of their first enrollment. Another fact which greatly impressed the visitor was that the Cossacks had lost much of their former excellence in horsemanship, and he concludes that the Cossack of to-day is valuable chiefly for reconnoitering. As for the artillery, it has been supplied with better horses and re-armed with rapid-fire guns, both of which elements give promise of greatly increased efficiency. Major Von Tettau also notes with some surprise that the Russian infantry is still carefully instructed in the supreme importance of the assault with the bayonet.

The Pacific mail steamship Korea, which it was feared the Russian Vladivostok squadron might seize, arrived safely at Tokio, Japan, July 29. The Korea sailed from San Francisco for Japanese and Chinese ports on July 12. She had on board a large shipment of foodstuffs and machinery and about \$1,000,000 in treasure.

In the English House of Commons, July 28, Premier Balfour said: "We have received assurances that the volunteer ships will be withdrawn from the Red Sea. There are, I am sorry to say, other questions, unconnected with these incidents, which must give rise to some discussion and cause some anxiety. We hold it not proper that, on the authority of the captain of a cruiser, goods alleged to be contraband should be taken from a merchant ship. We have earnestly pressed our views on the Russian Government, and we have a strong impression that when the case is brought—as it has been brought by us—before the Russian Government, they will give such orders as will prevent a recurrence of unfortunate incidents of this character. There are duties of neutrals which must be borne in mind by shipowners. It is undoubtedly the duty of the captain of a neutral ship to stop when he is summoned to do so by a belligerent, and immediately to allow his papers, without difficulty, to be examined. That is one obligation on neutrals upon which we systematically, consistently and determinedly insisted when we were in the position of a belligerent, and it would do for us to indulge in any attempt to minimize it."

We see it stated that the Russian forces in Manchuria have been greatly overestimated. They have never been overestimated in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. From the first we have dwelt upon their inferiority to the Japanese, not only in numbers but in military resources of all kinds, with only a single-track road over which to haul supplies which could not be obtained in any quantity in the locality of their armies.

THE GOVERNMENT PHILIPPINE EXHIBIT.

St. Louis correspondent of the *Scientific American*.

If one were called upon to name the one exhibit at St. Louis which, in its completeness and intrinsic value and interest, takes precedence over any other, his choice must surely fall upon the Philippine Exhibit. The credit for the work is due largely to the initiative of Secretary Taft, who induced the Philippine Commission to make an appropriation of over \$1,000,000 for the purpose.

This unique exhibit, which occupies forty-seven acres of rolling woodland, contains nearly 100 buildings, which range in size and variety of construction from the hut of the aboriginal native to the palatial Spanish Administration Building. It contains in its various structures 75,000 catalogued exhibits, and no less than 1,300 representatives of the various Filipino tribes.

The visitor can stroll through village after village, and see these naked savages, wearing nothing but the loin cloth, following the round of their daily life, cooking, sleeping, and engaging in their pastimes and sports, exactly as they do in their native islands. They are a bright, sunny race, glad to talk with the Americano, and ever ready to respond, with a smile that shows their white teeth, to any questions which they are able to answer.

Down in the shady canyons of the Exposition grounds, and along the shores of the lake, one may study the Filipino as he was when the United States took charge of the islands. On the central plateau of the grounds above, may be seen the Filipino as the United States Government has improved him: for here, strutting around in their natty khaki uniforms, and looking every inch the United States soldier, are to be seen several companies of the native scouts, a body of soldiers which owe their origin to that ever-to-be-lamented Army officer, General Lawton. The original body of scouts did good service under General Lawton, and later under General Young, and they proved so serviceable, and gave evidence of such good soldierly qualities, that in 1901 an act of Congress authorized the enlistment of 12,000 natives as scouts.

Here and there one meets representatives of the constabulary battalion, which is composed of eleven officers and 280 enlisted men. All the Christian tribes of the islands are represented in this battalion, and, like the scouts, they have done good service. The scouts have an excellent band, which gives daily performances on the main plaza of the Exposition.

Of the native tribes to be seen in the Exposition, the most primitive are the Negritos—little fellows of a distinctly negro type, who are remarkably skillful with the lance and the bow and arrow. Nothing makes them so happy as to show their skill, by knocking a five-cent piece out of the twig of a tree at a distance of fifteen paces. Then there is the village of the Head-Hunting Igorrotes,

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

THE ARMY

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.
Asst. Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff.

S.O., JULY 23, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.
The resignation of Cadet Alva M. Templeton, Fourth Class, Military Academy, has been accepted.

Major Mathias W. Day, 15th Cav., is detailed to attend the encampment of the organized militia of the District of Columbia near Harper's Ferry, W. Va., Aug. 1 to 12.

Capt. George L. Byroade, retired, is relieved at his own request from duty at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Lutz Wahl, 21st Inf.

First Lieut. Solomon L. Jeffers, 7th Cav., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability, incident thereto, his retirement is announced.

Veterinarian Alexander Plummer, 4th Cav., is relieved from duty with his regiment, and will report in person to the commandant of the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery for duty.

Cadet Paul H. Clark, First Class, Military Academy, is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, and directed to join his class.

Leave until Aug. 23, is granted Cadet Paul H. Clark, First Class, Military Academy.

CIR. 9, JULY 8, 1904, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.
Publishes a proposed method of pitching and striking tents reprinted from official sources and which will be observed by the troops participating in the approaching field exercises to take place in this department.

G.O. 15, JULY 18, 1904, DEPT. OF COLORADO.
Designates the school books to be used at post schools in the department, and the allowance of books and stationery.

G.O. 16, JULY 19, 1904, DEPT. OF COLORADO.
Announces the best records made in each event in the field day exercises for last six months at the various posts in the department. The best record in each event is given as follows: 50-yard run, Pvt. J. A. Gilleran, Troop G, 3d Cav., 6 sec.; 75-yard run, Pvt. J. A. Gilleran, Troop G, 3d Cav., 8 2-5 sec.; 100-yard run, Pvt. Clyde E. Hayes, Troop K, 5th Cav., 10 sec.; 200-yard run, Pvt. J. A. Gilleran, Troop G, 3d Cav., 24 sec.; 400-yard run, Pvt. Joseph Almsberger, Troop G, 3d Cav., 54 sec.; 880-yard run, Pvt. J. W. Young, Troop K, 5th Cav., 2 min. 33 sec.; one-mile race, Pvt. Quinn, Co. L, 2d Inf., 4 min. 50 sec.; running high jump, Pvt. Garrett, Co. L, 2d Inf., 5 ft. 5 in.; running broad jump, Mus. Brittain, Co. A, 2d Inf., 18 ft. 9 in.; standing high jump, Pvt. Bryant, 12th Battery, F.A., 4 ft. 7 in.; standing broad jump, Pvt. Bessell, Troop A, 5th Cav., 10 ft. 7 in.; 120-yard hurdle race, Sergt. Wyatt, Troop C, 5th Cav., 16 4-5 sec.; 220-yard hurdle race, Pvt. McClarion, 22d Battery, F.A., 31 sec.; running, hop, step and jump, Cook Thomas Kilford, Troop G, 3d Cav., 7 ft.; putting 16-lb. shot, Corp. George Roth, 5th Cav., 7 ft. 2 in.; potato race, Pvt. Beaver, Troop F, 5th Cav., 25 sec.; pole vault, Corp. E. F. Hastings, Troop G, 3d Cav., 7 ft.; putting 16-lb. shot, Corp. George Roth, 5th Cav., 37 ft. 3 in.; picking up glove, Pvt. Donaughy, Troop F, 5th Cav., 1 sec.

150-yard run and throwing horse, Corp. J. F. Kitty, Troop H, 3d Cav., 29 2-5 sec.; hatch and kick, Pvt. Bryant, 12th Battery, F.A., 8 ft.; putting medicine ball, Pvt. Truman, 22d Battery, F.A., 47 ft. 7 in.; traveling ring race, Sergt. Barton, 22d Battery, F.A., 23 sec.; vaulting bar, Artificer Henson, 12th Battery, F.A., 6 ft. 3 in.; sparring, Mus. White and Pvt. Smith, Fort Douglas, tie; wrist rolling, Pvt. Hancock, 22d Battery, F.A., 50 in.; throwing 12-lb. hammer, Pvt. Hancock, 22d Battery, F.A., 100 ft. 6 in.; saddle contest, Pvt. J. A. Beavers, Troop F, 5th Cav., 1 min. 42 sec.; throwing baseball, Pvt. Dasher, Co. E, 29th Inf., 322 ft. 6 in.; sack race, Pvt. Dinn, Troop F, 5th Cav., 1 min. 5 sec.; 50-yard sack race, Pvt. John Shea, Troop E, 5th Cav., and Pvt. Snyder, Troop L, 5th Cav., 16 3-5 sec.; pursuit race, Corp. Kish, Troop F, 5th Cav., 15 sec.; shelter tent race, Corp. Kish and Sergt. Sherman, Troop F, 5th Cav., tie, 6 min.; three-legged race, Pts. Robert Ridley and Frank Madr, Co. D, 2d Inf., 11 2-5 sec.; potato race, mounted horseback, Pvt. Kunkle, Troop I, 5th Cav., 2 min. 40 sec.; dressing and equipment race, Pvt. Blown, Troop I, 5th Cav., 2 min. 34 sec.

Team events: Tug of war, Troop F, 5th Cav., 15 sec.; relay race, one mile, Fort Douglas, 22d Battery, F.A., 1 min. 57 sec.; relay race, one-half mile, 12th Battery, F.A., 1 min. 50 sec.; relay race, one-quarter mile, Troop G, 3d Cav., 2 min. 17 sec.; 100-yard run, 22d Battery, F.A., 11 2-5 sec.; running broad jump, 22d Battery, F.A., 15 ft. 10 in.; 220-yard run, 22d Battery, F.A., 24 4-5 sec.; running high jump, 22d Battery, F.A., 4 ft. 5 in.; 120-yard hurdle race, 22d Battery, F.A., 22 3-5 sec.; 220-yard hurdle race, 22d Battery, F.A., 34 sec.; putting 16-lb. shot, 12th Battery, F.A., 29 ft. 4 in.; throwing 12-lb. hammer, 12th Battery, F.A., 74 ft. 7 in.; baseball game, 22d Battery, F.A.; pistol competition, 22d Battery, F.A.

The standing of all organizations in the department which have made 50 per cent. or better in field day exercises for six months ending June 30, 1904, is as follows: Troop G, 3d Cav., 92.12; Troop F, 5th Cav., 56.79; Troop H, 5th Cav., 54.10; Troop I, 5th Cav., 50.90; Troop K, 5th Cav., 109.24; 12th Battery, F.A., 54.72; 22d Battery, F.A., 78.18.

G.O. 17, JULY 20, 1904, DEPT. OF COLORADO.
Col. Charles A. H. McCauley, A.Q.M.G., having reported, is announced as chief quartermaster of the department, relieving Lieut. Col. James W. Pope, deputy Q.M. general.

CHANGES OF STATION.

G.O. 20, JULY 16, 1904, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.
As soon as practicable after the completion of the maneuvers, the headquarters, band and Companies B, C and D, 10th Inf., will proceed to Fort Lawton, Wash.; Company A, 10th Inf., will proceed to and go into camp at Murray, Wash., for temporary duty, upon completion of which it will proceed to its proper station (Fort Lawton, Wash.). Lieutenant Colonel Bolton and the 2d Battalion, 10th Inf., will proceed to Fort Wright, Wash.

The band and 1st Battalion, 19th Inf., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. The 2d Battalion, 19th Inf., will proceed to the target camp and complete its target practice, upon completion of which it will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

The band and 2d Squadron, 9th Cav., will go into camp at Murray, Wash., and complete their target practice, upon completion of which they will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, Wash.

Company K, 19th Inf., and detachment of Comapny M, 19th Inf., will proceed to Fort Lawton, Wash.

Upon arrival of the permanent garrison at Fort Lawton, Wash., the 30th Company, Coast Art., will proceed to Fort Worden, Wash.

Company C, Signal Corps, will proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal.

Company of Instruction, Hospital Corps, No. 2, will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal.

Upon arrival of the 2d Squadron, 9th Cav., at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., Co. L, 19th Inf., will proceed to Fort Wright, Wash.

As soon as practicable after their arrival at Fort Lawton, Wash., Companies K and M, 19th Inf., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and take station.

Company I, 19th Inf., upon being relieved by the 2d

Battalion, 10th Inf., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and take station.

As soon as practicable after its arrival at Fort Wright, Wash., Company L, 19th Inf., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and take station.

Upon completion of the maneuvers, 1st Lieut. W. C. Chidester, asst. surg., will proceed to Fort Lawton, Wash., relieving Contract Surg. B. Foulkes, who will proceed to Murray, Wash., for duty with the 5th and 2d Batteries, Field Art.

Upon completion of the maneuvers, Capt. Henry A. Webber, asst. surg., will report to the C.O., 2d Squadron, 9th Cav., for duty. 1st Lieut. Robert B. Grubbs, asst. surg., will report to the C.O., 2d Battalion, 10th Inf., for duty en route to Fort Wright, Wash. 1st Lieut. Arthur W. Morse, asst. surg., will report to the C.O., 2d Battalion, 19th Inf., for duty.

Upon completion of the maneuvers, the following named post commissary sergeants will proceed to their proper stations as follows: John Glenn, to Fort Casey, Wash.; Joseph A. Faver, to Fort Worden, Wash.

CIRCULAR 23, JULY 19, 1904, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

The Department Commander invites the attention of post commanders and all others concerned to defects and irregularities brought to his attention upon recent personal inspection and from official reports; and he directs that immediate corrective measures be instituted and continued wherever any of these defects and irregularities exist, and thus insure proper compliance with regulations, orders and customs of the Service pertinent thereto.

The influx of raw recruits and the prevalence of extra and special duty details may account for some of the defects; but where these conditions are the same, the marked superiority of some organizations in drill, soldierly bearing and general efficiency must be due to the more careful and thorough practical instruction given by some officers as compared with others. Measures will be taken to bring the latter as nearly as possible up to the progressive methods of the former. The ability devoted to building up a well disciplined and efficient command should count much more to an officer's credit than any other special qualification he may have attained. To correct these and other defects wherever they exist more time, care and interest will be taken by the proper officers to effect substantial progress. * * * Company efficiency reports will be made in duplicate and separately for each organization, one copy filed with post records and one copy forwarded to Department Headquarters for future reference by the Department Commander and other officers when making inspections.

Each troop, battery and company will be placed in complete state of preparedness for field service; and have on hand or readily obtainable the regulation equipment run, etc., for the authorized strength of such organizations. Every command should be in readiness for a tour of from ten to thirty days' field service within twenty-four hours from time of receiving the order; and in case of a sudden emergency, a few hours—not exceeding six—should suffice.

Where facilities are available, select men from each company organization to be thoroughly instructed in packing on mules and loading wagons for practice marches, simulating campaign service.

To encourage proficiency in guard duty, the best instructed sentinel will, when practicable, be given a pass upon marching off guard, and excused from old guard fatigue. This selection will be determined by an examination of each soldier when on post as to his knowledge of his orders—general and special—and the manner in which he performs his duty. The examination will be habitually made by the officer of the day, or the officer of the guard.

Commanding officers are expected and required to see that young and inexperienced officers doing duty in the supply departments are impressed with the full importance of their responsibility and accountability, and practice the old time methods as to the proper care and use of public property of every kind under their charge.

The following irregularities are specified in this order: Excusing men from attendance both at inspections and drills (note 188 and 296 A.R.). Neglecting the daily inspection of kitchens (A.R. 296). Bills of fare must be prepared in advance for the day posted, and afterwards filled. "Rigid economy" is not enforced in the care of "kitchen and table ware and mess furniture" (315 A.R.). Par. 118 A.R., forbidding mounted officers from using public animals except as authorized by regulations was not observed. Officers must provide their own mounts. Public animals can only be used to meet a temporary necessity, and in the discretion of the commanding officer. The same is true of public vehicles. Full compliance with A.R. 1174 to 1177, inclusive, 1356, 1367 and 1368 is required. More attention must be given to the care of Signal Corps equipment and property, and especially with reference to field telephones on target ranges.

G.O. 16, JULY 12, 1904, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

The following named enlisted men, will be sent to Fort Niagara, N.Y.

For the pistol competition, to report not later than July 16, 1904, from 7th Cavalry: Pvt. David W. White, Cook Charles W. Brown, Sergt. Albert L. Lewellen, Sergt. Neal Burk, Sergt. Rufus S. Kelly, Saddler William Harwig, Sergt. James R. Lindsay, 1st Sergt. Arthur H. Conley, Corp. John F. Kamin, Wagoner Willie Dierkes, Pvt. John A. Bears, Sergt. Joseph Rosenblatt.

For the Cavalry competition, to report not later than July 21, 1904, from 7th Cavalry: Corp. Joseph G. Klein, Saddler Edward J. Boyce, Farrier Arthur V. Thomas, Sergt. Neal Burk, Sergt. Rufus S. Kelly, 1st Sergt. Robert G. Calder, Cook William A. Toy, 1st Sergt. Arthur H. Conley, Corp. John F. Kamin, Pvt. John A. Sears, Sergt. Joseph Rosenblatt, Corp. George E. West.

For the infantry competition, to report not later than July 23, 1904, from 16th Infantry: Sergt. John Russell, Lance Corp. Fred Scott, 1st Sergt. Fred F. Otey, Pvt. Grant Radston, Sergt. Joseph F. Hordeman, Mus. Henry F. Schroeder, 1st Sergt. Louis P. Patton, Sergt. William F. T. Metzger.

For the pistol competition to report not later than July 16, 1904: Camp George H. Thomas, 1st Lieut. J. C. Rhea, 7th Cav.

For the Cavalry competition, to report not later than July 23, 1904: Camp George H. Thomas, 1st Lieut. C. A. Bach, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. R. N. Hayden, 7th Cav.

Distinguished marksmen: Camp George H. Thomas, Capt. S. R. H. Tompkins, 7th Cav.

G.O. 18, JULY 16, 1904, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Publishes a table, showing best records made in the department at the post athletic meets in June, 1904.

The records were as follows: 30-yard dash, Pvt. McKinley, 9th Co., C.A., 2 3-5 sec.; 100-yard dash, Chief Trumpeter Dufina, 10th Inf., 1 1-2 sec.; 220-yard dash, Pvt. F. D. Boardman, E, 16th Inf., 2 3-5 sec.; 400-yard run, Corp. S. T. Bandy, G, 16th Inf., 56 sec.; 880-yard run, Pvt. L. M. Close, L, 16th Inf., 3 min. 19 sec.; one-mile run, Pvt. Charles Sims, H, 16th Inf., 5 min. 20 2-5 sec.; standing high jump, Pvt. A. O. Rice, 117th Co., C.A., 4 ft. 8 3-4 in.; running high jump, Corp. J. A. Wagnon, 14th Co., C.A., 5 ft.; standing broad jump, Pvt. O. B. Tolbert, 117th Co., C.A., 6 ft. 1 1-4 in.; running broad jump, Sergt. Dufour, 15th Co., C.A., 19 ft. 4 in.; 3 jumps standing, Pvt. Tolbert, 117th Co., C.A., 29 ft. 3 4 in.; 2 steps and jump, Pvt. Freshour, 8th Co., C.A., 38 ft. 3 in.; 130-yard hurdle, 10 flights 3 ft. 6 in., Pvt. H. L. Nelson, E, 16th Inf., 30 2-5 sec.; 220-yard hurdle, 10 flights, 2 ft. 6 in., Pvt. J. W. Madiera, F, 16th Inf., 2 3-5 sec.; putting 16-lb. shot, Pvt. Dillon, 1st Co., C.A., 53 ft. 7 in.; throwing 16-lb. hammer, Pvt. Thomas Bauer, H, 16th Inf., 84 ft. 3 in.; bayonet.

An English syndicate is reported to have bought the patent of the recoil carbine, invented by General Madson, the Danish Minister of War.

net race, Pvt. Anders, 19th Co., C.A., 1 min. 8 sec.; equipment race, Sergt. J. Russell, E., 18th Inf., 1 min. 32 2-4 sec.; 40-yard "go as you please" (heavy marching order), Pvt. F. W. Hoff, G., 16th Inf., 1 min. 11 4-5 sec.

CIR 20, JULY 16, 1904, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Post commanders are enjoined to call the attention of all officers of their respective commands to such comments on, and criticisms of the proceedings of general courts-martial as are published in special orders from these headquarters, so that all officers may be informed and errors of procedure in later courts be avoided. To this end extra copies of the paragraphs in which criticisms occur will be sent to post commanders, to be circulated among the officers, or otherwise brought to their attention.

By command of Brigadier General Wint:

C. R. NOYES, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 20, JULY 21, 1904, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Major Francis J. Kieran, 26th Inf., in addition to his other duties, will take charge of the office of the Judge Advocate of the Department during the absence on leave of Capt. Charles D. Roberts, acting Judge advocate, relieving 1st Lieut. George Van Horn Moseley, 1st Cav., aide-de-camp, of that duty.

By command of Brigadier General Lee:

WALTER L. FINLEY, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 20, JULY 21, 1904, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

The undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of Texas during the absence on leave, without the limits of the department, of Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A., permanent department commander.

F. K. WARD, Lieut. Col., 1st Cav.

G.O. 41, MAY 28, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON.

All military duties at posts in this department will be performed by the troops, and the hiring of natives as waiters and dishwashers at company, troop, or battery messes, or for the policing of government stables, quarters, kitchens, or grounds, except such as is authorized from these headquarters, is prohibited. Post commanders are enjoined to see that the provisions of this order are strictly carried out.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about Aug. 1, 1904, is granted Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, superintendent, U.S.M.A. (July 26, W.D.)

MILITARY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for two months, to take effect Aug. 5, 1904, is granted Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, A.A.G. (July 26, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

So much of par. 22, S.O. 155, W.D., July 2, 1904, as relates to Post Q.M. Sgt. Herman Retsch is revoked. (July 26, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sgt. Herman Retsch upon his own application will be placed upon the retired list. (July 26, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sgt. William D. Hammond, (appointed July 25, 1904, from Q.M. sergeant, 11th Cav.), Fort Des Moines, Iowa, is assigned to duty at that post. (July 26, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sgt. Ralph H. Bogle, Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Adams, R.I., for duty. (July 26, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 1, 1904, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Elmer Lindsley, Q.M., 1st Cav. (July 26, D.T.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month is granted Col. Frank E. Nye, assistant commissary general, chief commissary of the department. (July 26, D. Lakes.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about Aug. 1, 1904, is granted Major Alexander M. Davis, commissary. (July 26, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sgt. Harry Allen, Minn., having relinquished the unexpired portion of furlough granted him will be sent to Fort Walla Walla, Wash., for duty. (July 26, W.D.)

Major W. H. Hart and Capt. H. G. Cole, Sub. Dept., will proceed Aug. 24, 1904, Major Hart to Maneuver Camp No. 1, near Manassas, Va., and Captain Cole to Maneuver Camp No. 2, near Thoroughfare, Va., for duty as division commissaries at these camps respectively. (July 26, At. Div.)

So much of par. 36, S.O. 160, W.D., July 9, 1904, as directs the C.O., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to send Post Commissary Sgt. Edward Berg to Manila, to relieve Post Commissary Sgt. Patrick E. O'Brien, is amended to read, "will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, to report to Major Charles R. Krauthoff, commissary, purchasing commissary, San Francisco, for duty." (July 26, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Capt. James R. Church, asst. surg., is extended two months. (July 26, W.D.)

The operation of par. 3, S.O. 166, July 16, 1904, W.D., relating to 1st Lieuts. James L. Bevans and Clyde S. Ford, asst. surgs., is suspended until the conclusion of the Army maneuvers to be held at Manassas, Va. (July 26, W.D.)

First Lieut. Charles C. Billingslea, asst. surg., now under treatment at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, is relieved from further duty in the Philippines Division, and will report in person on Aug. 1, 1904, for duty at that hospital, to relieve Capt. Benjamin J. Edger, Jr., asst. surg., who will proceed to Fort Brown, Texas. (July 26, W.D.)

Major Henry D. Snyder, surg., from duty at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (July 26, W.D.)

Major Charles E. Woodruff, surg., now on sick leave at Clapperton, Md., is relieved from further duty in the Philippines Division, and upon the expiration of said leave will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (July 26, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William R. Eastmann, asst. surg., is extended one month. (July 26, W.D.)

Contract Dental Surg. George E. Stallman, now at San Francisco, will report for transportation to the Philippine Islands on transport to sail from that place on or about Aug. 1, 1904, and upon arrival at Manila will report in person to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty. (July 26, W.D.)

Major Charles M. Gandy, surg., is detailed to attend the encampment of the militia Michigan to be held at Ludington, Mich. (July 26, W.D.)

Sergt. John J. Jones, H.C., will be sent to Manila on the transport sailing from San Francisco, Cal., about Sept. 1, 1904. (July 26, W.D.)

Sergt. William H. Mills, H.C., Fort Brady, is transferred to Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (July 26, D. Lakes.) Contract Surg. O. W. Woods, will proceed on July 2, 1904, to Fort Stevens, Ore., for temporary duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Gideon McD. VanPoole, asst. surg., who will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for temporary duty in charge office of the Chief Surgeon of the Department and surgeon of the post of Vancouver Barracks. (June 27, D. Col.)

The following named assistant surgeons are designated for duty at the Army maneuvers to be held at Manassas, Va.: Capts. William E. Purviance, Paul F. Straub, Ralph S. Porter, Elmer A. Dean, Thomas S. Brattan; 1st Lieuts. Charles E. Marrow, Henry L. Brown, James Bourke, Robert M. Blanchard, William W. Reno, Fred

W. Palmer, Jay R. Shook, James F. Edwards, William L. Keller, Peter C. Field, William M. Roberts. (July 26, W.D.)

Sick leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Charles C. Geer, asst. surg. (July 26, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon the return to Fort Wright, Wash., of 1st Lieut. R. B. Grubbs, asst. surg., is granted Contract Surg. J. P. Truax. (July 26, W.D.)

Sergt. Alfred T. Houck, H.C., having been tried by a G.C.M. at Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, and found guilty of drunkenness, and having intoxicating liquors in his possession in his quarters, was sentenced "To forfeit \$35 of his pay now due or to become due." Only so much of the sentence is approved, as admits of a forfeiture of \$10 of his pay now due or to become due. As modified, the sentence will be duly executed. Sergeant Houck will be returned to duty. (July 26, D.T.)

Capt. David Baker, asst. surg., is detailed as a member of the board of medical officers appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for the preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army, vice 1st Lieut. Jay R. Shook, assistant surgeon, relieved. (July 26, W.D.)

The operation of so much of par. 12, S.O. No. 172, July 23, 1904, W.D., as relates to Capt. Benjamin J. Edger, Jr., asst. surg., is suspended until the conclusion of the Army maneuvers to be held in the Department of California. (July 26, W.D.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. J. W. Love is extended one month. (July 26, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Col. Charles H. Whipple, assistant paymaster general, will proceed to St. Louis for duty and upon the completion will return to his proper station. (July 26, W.D.)

Major John L. Bullis, paymaster, is relieved from the operation of par. 8, S.O. 169, July 20, 1904, W.D., to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, and report not later than Sept. 1, 1904, for duty as chief paymaster. (July 26, W.D.)

Capt. Otto Becker, paymaster, from duty in the Department of Texas, and to St. Louis, Mo., for duty in that city. (July 26, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. James Canby, paymaster, is extended to include Aug. 31, 1904. (July 26, W.D.)

COAST OF ENGINEERS.

First Lieut. George R. Spaulding, C.E., now at Manassas, Va., will report with the detachment of enlisted men under his command, to Capt. Adelbert Cronkhite, Q.M., at Manassas, for duty, in addition to the duty on which he is now engaged in connection with the survey and preparation of maps of the maneuver grounds. (July 26, At. Div.)

Major William M. Black, C.E., having been relieved from duty under the orders of the Isthmian Canal Commission, will proceed not later than Aug. 1, 1904, to Portland, Me., take station at that place, and relieve Major Solomon W. Roessler, C.E., of the fortification and river and harbor works in his charge. (July 26, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Jay E. Hoffer, O.D., will proceed at the proper time from Springfield Armory, Mass., to Fort Riley, to be present during the national match to be held at that post Aug. 22 to 24, 1904, for duty as ordnance officer of the match, and also for the purpose of observing the action of the arms and ammunition manufactured by the Ordnance Department. (July 26, W.D.)

First Lieut. Frederic W. Hinrichs, Jr., Ord. Dept., is relieved from duty at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N.J., to take effect July 31, 1904, and will then proceed to the Springfield, Mass., Armory for duty. (July 26, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Co. I, Signal Corps, is organized with station at Benicia Barracks, Cal., with a view to its being assigned to duty in the Philippines Division. All men of the Signal Corps intended for service in the Philippine Islands will until further orders be assigned to Company I, Company K, Signal Corps, will be organized at Fort Gibbon, Alaska. This company will be composed of all men who have arrived in Alaska, or who have been transferred to the Signal Corps in Alaska since Jan. 1, 1904. (July 1, Sig. Corps.)

First-Class Sgt. Edward Marshall is relieved from duty in connection with the Signal Corps exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, and will be sent to Benicia Barracks, for duty with Co. I, Signal Corps. (July 26, W.D.)

Department Signal officers will see that timely requisitions for material for military maneuvers within their departments are made so as to permit of the purchase and shipment of such material by freight to points where it is to be used. Specific instructions should be given to signal officers at maneuvers to recover all property that can be again used, to properly pack, and to ship the same to points where it may be needed. Signal officers of departments are charged with the examination, revision and recommendation of all requisitions for Signal Corps property, so that when received at this office the Chief Signal Officer of the Army will have the knowledge that these requisitions have been under the scrutiny of officers familiar with requirements, and so have the benefit of their recommendations. (July 1, Sig. Corps.)

The following promotions in the Signal Corps are announced: To be first-class sergeants: Sergts. Herbert C. Horsley, Charles H. Carpenter, Joseph H. Embleton, Harry W. Mustin, John T. Sullivan, Evert L. Moore and Lee Murphy to date July 1, 1904. (July 1, Sig. Corps.)

Drop copies of press despatches on the Alaskan telegraph system for intermediate stations between termini may be arranged for by press association or newspapers, and for each such drop copy half cent per word will be collected in addition to the rate between the termini, but the officer in charge of the telegraph system will look after the entire tolls to one newspaper or association only. (July 1, Sig. Corps.)

First-Class Sgt. Oscar H. Wickham, Signal Corps, Governors Island, will report at 9 a.m., Aug. 1, 1904, to the C.O., Fort Wood, for examination for promotion to the grade of master electrician. (July 26, D.E.)

Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, will proceed to Fort Getty, R.I., to carry out instructions from the signal officer of the department relative to laying a cable from that point to Boston Neck, R.I. (July 26, D.E.)

Lieut. Col. Richard E. Thompson, Signal Officer of the Department, will proceed to the camp near American Lake, Wash., via Tacoma, Wash., on duty connected with the department maneuvers. (June 27, D. Col.)

The following announcements are made of promotions: To be first-class sergeants: First-Class Sergeants (Philippine service) Willard S. Kelly, Alexander E. Whitworth and Clement B. Hill, to date June 1, 1904. To be first-class sergeants (Philippine service): Sergts. Arthur Rivett, Thomas A. Grant, John T. McNiff, Edward S. Willmott and James O'Brien and Sergts. (Philippine service) Arthur B. Crane and Perley S. Bond, to date June 1, 1904. (July 1, Sig. Office.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. M. B. HUGHES.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. James D. Tilford, 1st Cav., is extended ten days. (July 26, W.D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. EDGERLY.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Aug. 31, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert J. Reaney, 2d Cav. (July 26, W.D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Leave for one month, to take effect Aug. 31, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Conrad S. Babcock, 3d Cav. (July 26, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 1,

1904, is granted 2d Lieut. George E. Nelson, 3d Cav., Fort Assiniboine. (July 19, D.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 15, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Nelson A. Goodspeed, 3d Cav., Fort Assiniboine. (July 19, D.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Col. Edgar Z. Steever, 4th Cav., commanding the post of Fort Riley, Kas., is detailed for duty in charge of the national match, the national individual match, and the national pistol match, to be held at Fort Riley, commencing Aug. 22, 1904, vice Brig. Gen. Francis Moore, detailed for that duty, relieved. (July 22, W.D.)

Capt. George O. Cress, 4th Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, Mich., to take effect Sept. 15, 1904. (July 22, W.D.)

Par. 12, S.O. 172, July 23, 1904, W.D., relating to Col. Edgar Z. Steever, 4th Cav., and Brig. Gen. Francis Moore, is revoked. (July 27, W.D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

Capt. Samuel F. Dallam, 5th Cav., from Fort Apache to Fort Huachuca for appointment as commissary of 5th Cav. (July 18, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 1, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Albert B. Dockery, 5th Cav., Fort Winfield. (July 18, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 1, 1904, is granted Capt. Lucius R. Holbrook, 5th Cav., Fort Huachuca. (July 18, D. Colo.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 18, 1904, is granted Major William A. Shunk, 6th Cav., Fort Riley. (July 14, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 1, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Orson L. Early, 6th Cav., Fort Riley. (July 14, D. Mo.)

Capt. Thomas Q. Donaldson and 1st Lieut. Otto W. Rethorst, 6th Cav., Fort Sill, will proceed to Fort Riley, Kansas, for duty as competitors in the Northern Division Cavalry and Pistol Competitions, respectively. (July 21, D.T.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

First Lieut. Fred J. Herman, 7th Cav., to proceed to Ord Barracks, Cal., on July 23 as competitor in the division Cavalry competition. (July 16, Pac. Div.)

Second Lieut. Beauford R. Camp, 7th Cav., to proceed to Ord Barracks, Cal., and report July 23 as competitor in the division pistol competition to be held at that post. (July 16, Pac. Div.)

Sick leave for six months on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted 1st Lieut. Winston Pilcher, 7th Cav. (July 27, W.D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William A. Cornell, 10th Cav., is extended eight days. (July 16, D. Mo.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

Capt. Herbert A. White, 11th Cavalry, will proceed at the proper time to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and report Sept. 1, 1904, to the commandant, Infantry and Cavalry School, for duty as an assistant instructor at that school. (July 27, W.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Leave for fifteen days, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted 2d Lieut. V. S. Foster, 15th Cav., Fort Myer, Va. (July 22, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 1, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. W. D. Forsyth, 15th Cav. (July 22, D.E.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. P. STORY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

First Lieut. George R. Greene, A.C., having been selected as distinguished pistol shot competitor for division pistol competition, will proceed from camp, U.S. troops, Sugar Springs, Utah, in time to report at Fort Reno, Okla., not later than Aug. 1, 1904. (July 18, D. Colo.)

So much of par. 2, S.O. 40, c.s., At. Div., as appoints Capt. T. Q. Ashburn, Art. Corps, A.Q.M., in the field and directs him to report in person to Capt. Adelbert Cronkhite, Q.M., at Manassas, Va., is revoked. (July 21, At. Div.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. William H. Peck, A.C. (July 25, At. Div.)

Leave for seven days, to take effect about Aug. 6, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. George Deless, A.C. (July 25, D.E.)

First Lieut. Adna G. Clarke, A.C., having been selected as competitor for division pistol competition, will proceed from camp, U.S. troops, Sugar Springs, Utah, in time to report at Fort Reno, not later than Aug. 1, 1904. (July 15, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month, to take effect July 25, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Granville Sevier, A.C. (July 22, D.E.)

The leave granted Capt. Arthur F. Cassels is further extended one month. (July 22, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 16, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. J. D. Watson, A.C. (July 23, D

can be spared, is granted Capt. Francis E. Lacey, Jr., adjutant, 1st Infantry, Fort Wayne. (July 11, D. Lakes.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Par. 4, S.O. 12, c.s., directing Asst. Surg. William N. Bispham, to accompany band, 2d Inf., from Fort Logan, Colo., to St. Louis, is revoked. (July 12, D. Colo.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. George W. England, 6th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (July 12, D. Mo.)

Leave for two months, is granted Capt. Edgar T. Collins, 6th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (July 12, D. Mo.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

G.O. 9, JULY 20, 1904, 8TH INFANTRY. In compliance with par. 13, S.O. 75, c.s., W.D., the undersigned hereby assumes command of the regiment.

FRED A. SMITH, Col., 8th Inf., Commanding.

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. A. LaRue Christie, 8th Inf. (July 27, D.E.)

Capt. Carl A. Martin, 8th Inf., having been assigned to Company L, of his regiment, will proceed to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for duty with the company. (July 27, D.E.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Frederick L. Knudson, 8th Inf., to take effect when he is relieved from duty at depot Q.M. and C.S. at St. Michael, Alaska. (July 27, W.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

Leave for two months to take effect on or about Aug. 15, 1904, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted Major Pierce M. B. Travis, 11th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell. (July 16, D. Mo.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Graham L. Johnson, 11th Inf., is extended one month. (July 22, W.D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted Capt. Philip E. M. Walker, 12th Inf., recruiting officer, to take effect upon the arrival of an officer at his station to relieve him. (July 27, W.D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

Leave for two months, to take effect Aug. 31, 1904, is granted Capt. Easton R. Gibson, 13th Inf. (July 27, W.D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

So much of G.O. 121, W.D., July 11, 1904, as assigns 2d Lieut. Edmund Bristol Gregory to Co. L, 14th Inf., is amended so as to assign him to Co. D, 14th Inf., in place of 2d Lieut. Jacob Schick, transferred from Co. D to Co. L. (July 22, W.D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. D. PRICE.

Leave for four months on account of sickness is granted Major Robert F. Ames, 16th Inf. (July 25, W.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

First Lieut. Gerrit Van S. Quackenbush, recently promoted (from 2d Lieutenant, 17th Inf.), with rank from July 12, 1904, is assigned to the 2d Infantry. (July 22, W.D.)

First Sgt. William Connor, Co. L, 17th Inf., upon his own application will be placed upon the retired list. (July 22, W.D.)

Second Lieut. John D. Burnett, Jr., is transferred from the 7th Inf., to the 17th Inf., and will join the regiment to which he is transferred under the provisions of G.O. No. 121, July 11, 1904, W.D. (July 27, W.D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 31, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Walter E. Gunster, 18th Inf. (July 22, W.D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

First Lieut. G. Arthur Hadsell, 19th Inf., from further duty in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., and will return to his proper station. (July 22, W.D.)

First Lieut. Harry A. Hegeman, 19th Inf., will proceed to Murray, Wash., for duty. (July 6, D. Col.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on arrival of the 10th Inf., at Fort Lawton, Wash., is granted Lieut. Col. Frank Taylor, 19th Inf. (July 7, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. G. Arthur Hadsell, 19th Inf. (July 27, W.D.)

Capt. Truman O. Murphy, 19th Inf., is announced as executive officer of the rifle competition between the regular troops of this department and the National Guards of the States of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, to be held on the target range at American Lake, Wash., on July 7, 8 and 9, 1904. (June 28, D. Col.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect early in September, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Harry L. Jordan, 21st Inf., Fort Snelling. (July 19, D. D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 21, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Joseph F. Ware, 21st Inf., Fort Snelling. (July 19, D.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 25, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Archibald I. Harrison, 21st Inf., Fort Snelling. (July 19, D.D.)

Leave for one month and fourteen days, to take effect during the first week in August, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. George S. Tiffany, 21st Inf., Fort Snelling. (July 19, D.D.)

In view of approaching move of the 21st Infantry to San Francisco, Major Harry A. Leonhaeuser, 21st Inf., is relieved from further duty at Fort Lincoln, N.D., and will return to Fort Snelling, Minn., and resume command of his battalion. (July 19, D.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Second Lieut. Charles O. Schutt, 25th Inf., Fort Reno, Oklahoma, will proceed to Fort Sheridan for duty as competitor in the Northern Division Infantry Competition. (July 21, D.T.)

First Lieut. Garrison McCaskey, 25th Inf., aide-de-camp, I.S.A.P., of the department, will proceed to Fort Reno, for the purpose of witnessing the Division Small Arms Competition at that post. (July 21, D.T.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Wain C. Johnson, 26th Inf., is still further extended one month. (July 22, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. J. De Camp Hill, 26th Inf., is extended one month. (July 16, S.W.D.)

First Lieut. Robert K. Spiller, 26th Inf., will return to his proper station, Fort McIntosh, Texas, for duty. (July 21, D.T.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

The C.O., Columbus Barracks, Ohio, will transfer the Infantry recruits at the rendezvous reported as suitable for the Coast Artillery and willing to serve therein to that arm, and, together with a sufficient number of Coast Artillery recruits at the rendezvous to make up a detachment of eighty men, send them as indicated below for assignment to coast companies at the posts named: Thirty to Fort Caswell, N.C., under charge of 2d Lieut. Benjamin F. Miller, 27th Inf., and fifty to Fort Screven, Ga., under charge of Capt. John Robertson, 27th Inf. (July 11, D. Lakes.)

Leave for twenty-one days to take effect on or about Aug. 6, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Ralph McCoy, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan. (July 8, D. Lakes.)

Second Lieut. Arthur T. Dalton, 27th Inf., Columbus Barracks, Ohio, will take charge of the recruiting station at Columbus, Ohio, during the absence on leave of Major Lawrence J. Hearn, 27th Inf., recruiting officer, for ten days to take effect on or about July 18. (July 11, D. Lakes.)

Leave for one month, to take effect when his services can be spared, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. John J. Fulmer, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan. (July 11, D. Lakes.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

First Lieut. Peter Vredenburgh, 28th Inf., will upon the expiration of his present leave, report at Fort Snell-

ing, Minn., for duty pending the arrival of his regiment at that post. (July 25, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. William L. Pitcher, 28th Inf., is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, vice Col. Owen J. Sweet, 28th Inf., relieved. (July 25, W.D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. C. J. CRANE.

Leave for one month, to take effect after the completion of duty at Fort Niagara, N.Y., in connection with the division rifle competition, is granted Capt. M. E. Taubee, Porto Rico Regiment. (July 25, D.E.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John A. Paegelow, Philippine Scouts, is extended two months. (July 25, W.D.)

FIELD MANEUVERS.

The following named officers are detailed to act as umpires during the Army maneuvers to be held in the Department of California, and will report in person on Aug. 16, 1904, to Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, commanding Pacific Division, for assignment to duty accordingly: Capt. William P. Burnham, 20th Inf.; Capt. Edward R. Chrisman, 16th Inf. (July 21, W.D.)

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, 1st Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, 12th Inf., will proceed to American Lake, Murray, Wash., in connection with the maneuvers to be held at that place. (June 25, D. Col.)

Lieut. Col. Richard E. Thompson, Signal Corps, Signal Officer of the Department; Major Rudolph G. Eberle, Surg., Act. Chief Surg. of the Dept.; Major R. K. Evans, A.G.; Major Silas A. Wolf, 19th Inf.; Major Alexander B. Dyer, A.C.; Capt. Andrew S. Rowan, 19th Inf.; Capt. Daniel L. Tarr, 3d Cav.; Capt. Isaac N. Lewis, A.C.; Capt. Manus McCloskey, A.C.; and 1st Lieut. Edwin C. Long, A.C., will proceed to American Lake, Murray, Wash., in time to arrive not later than July 5, 1904, for duty in connection with the department maneuvers. (June 25, D. Col.)

Lieut. Col. William F. Tucker, chief paymaster of the department, and Capt. Frederick R. Day, paymaster, will proceed via Tacoma to American Lake, Murray, Wash., for the purpose of paying the militia in camp at that place and return via Tacoma to their proper stations. (June 25, D. Col.)

Sergt. 1st Class Willis S. Yates, H.C., will proceed from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to American Lake, Murray, Wash., in time to arrive July 5. (June 25, D. Col.)

SMALL ARMS COMPETITIONS.

The following officers, selected as competitors in the division Infantry competition, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and report not later than July 25, to Major Zerah W. Torrey, 24th Inf., officer in charge of the competition.

Capt. Benjamin A. Poore, 6th Inf., John W. Heavey, 11th Inf., Matthew E. Saville, 27th Inf., Rufus E. Longan, 11th Inf., Patrick H. Mullay, 27th Inf., Austin F. Prescott, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Theodore A. Baldwin, Jr., 24th Inf., Walter B. McCaskey, 21st Inf., Kirwin T. Smith, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles F. Severson, 24th Inf. (July 16, N. Div.)

The following officers, selected as competitors in the division Cavalry and pistol competitions, will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., and report to Lieut. Col. Peter S. Bonius, 6th Cav., the officer in charge of the competitions, competitors in the Cavalry competition not later than July 25 and competitors in the pistol competition not later than July 25.

Cavalry competitors: Capt. Harry C. Benson, 4th Cav., (also selected as pistol competitor); William H. Hay, 10th Cav., Edmund M. Leahy, 11th Cav., Harry LaT. Cavanaugh, 10th Cav., Elvin R. Helberg, 6th Cav., Sherwood A. Cheney, C.E., A.D.C. (also selected as pistol competitor); 1st Lieuts. David H. Biddle, 6th Cav., James E. Stedje, 4th Cav., Arthur Williams, C.E.; 2d Lieut. Walter D. Smith, 11th Cav., (also selected as pistol competitor). Pistol competitors: Capt. William T. Wilder, 11th Inf.; Capt. James A. Cole, 6th Cav.; Capt. Herbert Deakyne, C.E.; Capt. John Robertson, 27th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Wm. F. H. Godson, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Ernest H. Agnew, 6th Inf. (July 16, N. Div.)

The following officers, selected as competitors in the division Cavalry and pistol competitions, will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., and report to Lieut. Col. Peter S. Bonius, 6th Cav., the officer in charge of the competitions, competitors in the Cavalry competition not later than July 25 and competitors in the pistol competition not later than July 25.

Pistol competitors: Capt. Harry C. Benson, 4th Cav., (also selected as pistol competitor); William H. Hay, 10th Cav., Edmund M. Leahy, 11th Cav., Harry LaT. Cavanaugh, 10th Cav., Elvin R. Helberg, 6th Cav., Sherwood A. Cheney, C.E., A.D.C. (also selected as pistol competitor); 1st Lieuts. David H. Biddle, 6th Cav., James E. Stedje, 4th Cav., Arthur Williams, C.E.; 2d Lieut. Walter D. Smith, 11th Cav., (also selected as pistol competitor).

Pistol competitors: Capt. William T. Wilder, 11th Inf.; Capt. James A. Cole, 6th Cav.; Capt. Herbert Deakyne, C.E.; Capt. John Robertson, 27th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Wm. F. H. Godson, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Ernest H. Agnew, 6th Inf. (July 16, N. Div.)

The following named officers having been selected as competitors in the division small arms competition will proceed to Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory, so as to arrive not later than the dates specified: Infantry competition: Capt. Hanson E. Ely, 26th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Linwood E. Hanson, 26th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Clarence H. Farmham, 29th Inf., July 25, 1904. Cavalry competition: 2d Lieut. Clarence Lininger, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Arthur M. Graham, 1st Cav., July 25, 1904. Pistol competition: 1st Lieut. Russell T. Hazard, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Benteen, 26th Inf., Aug. 1, 1904. (July 13, D.T.)

So much of S.O. 126, c.s., these headquarters, as details 1st Lieut. Linwood E. Hanson, 26th Inf., as range officer for the division small arms competition is revoked. (July 13, D.T.)

Second Lieut. Ellery Farmer, 26th Inf., is detailed as range officer at the division small arms competition and will proceed to Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory, so as to arrive not later than July 25, 1904. (July 13, D.T.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to meet at Fort Logan, Colo., July 25, to examine into the qualifications of Q.M. Sergt. Samuel Cahn, 2d Inf., for the position of post Q.M. sergeant. Detail for the board: Major Harry L. Bailey, 2d Inf.; Capt. Peter E. Marquart, 2d Inf.; Capt. Frank H. Whitman, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles W. Barber, 2d Inf., recorder. (July 18, D. Col.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

First Sergeant Frank Van Norstran, Co. E, 7th Inf., upon his own application will be placed upon the retired list. (July 25, W.D.)

The following named enlisted men will be placed upon the retired list: Sergt. Major Horace Cooper, 9th Cav.; Color Sergt. Charles Christman, 13th Inf. (July 25, W.D.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

The following named officers are detailed for special duty in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and will report in person to Lieut. Col. Henry P. Kingsbury, 8th Cav., in command of the Jefferson Guard at the exposition, for duty and also to the commanding general, Northern Division: Capt. Robert L. Howe, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. George W. Brindle, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Kirwin T. Smith, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William G. Caples, C.E. (July 25, W.D.)

A G.C.M., is appointed to meet at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., on the 20th of July, 1904. Detail: Major Charles H. Watts, 5th Cav.; Capt. Francis A. Winter, asst. surg.; Capt. Augustus C. Macomb, 5th Cav.; Capt. Roger H. Bryan, 5th Cav.; Capt. Lucius R. Holbrook, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Hu B. Myers, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles C. Winnia, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Charles W. Stewart, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Richard W. Walker, 5th Cav., judge advocate. (July 14, D. Col.)

The following named officers will report not later than July 25 at Ord. Barracks, Cal., for the duties named in connection with the division competitions. Range officers: Capt. Willis Uline, 15th Inf.; Capt. Houston V. Evans, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Andrew J. Dougherty, 28th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James G. Hannah, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank A. Awl, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Gustave A. Wieser, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. James G. Taylor, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Morris C. Foote, 28th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John S. Upshur, 15th Inf. Statistical officer: 1st Lieut. Robert H. Silliman, 15th Inf. Cavalry and pistol competitions: Capt. John T. Nance, 9th Cav., in charge. (July 15, Pac. Div.)

The following named officers are relieved from duty at the places designated after their respective names: Major James Ullo, retired, North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N.D.; Capt. Mason M. Maxon, retired, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona Territory; Capt.

Benjamin B. Hyer, 13th Cav., Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo. Captain Hyer will join his regiment. (July 25, W.D.)

Electrician Sergt. Frederick Schumacher, now at Fort Preble, Me., is relieved from further duty at Fort Wilkins, Me., and assigned to duty at his present station. (July 25, W.D.)

NORTHERN DIVISION INFANTRY COMPETITION.

The preliminary ring in the annual Infantry competition of the Northern Division, commanded by Major Gen. John C. Bates, began at Fort Sheridan, Ill., July 25, the officer in charge being Major Zerah W. Torrey, 24th Inf. He was also assisted by the following:

Chief range officer and ordnance officer: Capt. Seaborn G. Chiles, 11th Inf.

Adjutant and statistical officer: 1st Lieut. James B. Kemper, 6th Inf.

Quartermaster and telephone officer: 2d Lieut. Kelton L. Pepper, 27th Inf.

Range officers: 1st Lieuts. Joseph Herring, 28th Inf.; Thomas L. Brewer, 21st Inf.; Charles G. Bickham, 27th Inf.; Major M. Kimbrough, Jr., 27th Inf.; William A. Carleton, 30th Inf.; William E. Mould; 2d Lieuts. Sylvester C. Loring, 27th Inf.; William C. Stoll, 11th Inf.; Walter W. Merrill, 1st Inf.; Homer W. Preston, 21st Inf.; Edwin Gunner, 24th Inf. Resolve P. Palmer, 6th Inf.

The following is the result of first day's preliminary firing July 25, 1904:

Name, Regiment	Slow Fire	Rapid Fire	Aggregate	Order
Poore, Capt., 6th	164	86	250	5
Smith, 2d Lt., 6th	153	86	239	14
Heavey, Capt., 11th	146	81	227	29
Longan, 1st Lt., 11th	134	75	209	68
Prescott, Capt., 21st	156	70	224	21
McCaskey, 1st Lt., 21st	153	81	234	20
Baldwin, 1st Lt., 24th	162	75	237	18
Severson, 2d Lt., 24th	148	64	212	

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Early in August Secretary Morton and Attorney General Moody, Mr. Morton's predecessor as Secretary of the Navy, will start from Washington on the Dolphin for a cruise which will take them to several of the more important naval stations on the North Atlantic coast. The Dolphin will go to Newport, where Secretary Morton is to deliver an address before the Naval War College. It is probable that Mr. Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives, will accompany Mr. Morton and Mr. Moody on the trip. In this way the new Secretary will early get an insight into the work at the naval stations and will also become acquainted with the Speaker of the House, who is a very potent factor in naval legislation.

We publish elsewhere in this issue an interesting account of two rowing matches won by the U.S.S. Michigan against the Chicago Naval Militia. Crews that the Michigan's men are to meet in the future must needs have extra good beef behind their oars if they hope to be in the race at all.

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SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1904.

THE NEW WEST POINT.

We are glad to find in the report of the last Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy an expression of reverence for the picturesque and historical features of West Point and a recommendation that these be preserved, so far as possible, as a precious reminder of the sacred past. We seem to be entering upon an era of architectural exploitation at West Point which awakens in the minds of many the fear lest there should be an unnecessary sacrifice of what is even more important than the gratification of architectural ambitions. It is a principal of architectural designing that the work of the artist should be subordinated to the ideal of the person or the institution for which he is providing a home. If this is true anywhere it is especially true at the Military Academy, where the preservation of the high traditions of a century of noble life is a matter of vital concern to the country itself. Given the practically unlimited command of money and the enthusiasms and commissions of the architect, and we create a situation which must be handled with the greatest circumspection to avoid perpetuating in enduring granite ideas that are the expression of other conditions than those which have made our Military Academy the ideal educational institution of the world.

Is it the wish of the country that this quiet, dignified, efficient and Spartan-like school shall undergo the remarkable transformation which a writer in the Century says "will give the great river a feature that, in magnificence of scale, titanic impressiveness, and fascinating picturesqueness, will surpass anything that crowns the crags of the Rhine?" Besides the unnecessary expenditure of money involved in such a monumental, spectacular reconstruction, is it not probable, nay certain, that unwise display will have detrimental effect upon the West Point product? We are told that countless visitors will now come to witness the splendors of West Point and to enjoy the several miles of beautiful drives provided on the reservation. This may be a necessary and unavoidable result of the improvement of the Academy grounds and buildings, but can it be considered a desirable one? Is not the whole idea of a Military Academy for display out of accord with the spirit of our people and institutions and especially with the traditions of historic West Point? Whatever enlargement the necessities of the Military Academy may call for the controlling idea should still be that of severe simplicity; the subordination to utility of the ambition for display which comes with large expenditure. Every effort should be made to prevent the development in the minds of the cadets of the Academy of ideas which should be excluded from the thought of the soldier.

In the spring of 1902 Congress made an appropriation of \$5,500,000 "to increase the efficiency of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, and to provide for the enlargement of buildings and for other necessary works of improvement in connection therewith, and to provide for an increased water supply at a cost not to exceed \$100,000 made necessary by the increased number of cadets now authorized by law." This act directs that with the exception of certain specific urgent work, no expenditure should be made until complete plans are prepared and approved by the Secretary of War, "covering all necessary buildings and improvements at West Point, and for each and every purpose connected therewith, which plans shall involve a total expenditure of not more than \$5,500,000." It was clearly intended that the Government should in no case become involved for a greater amount than that specified and that the expenditure should be limited to providing for the "number of cadets now authorized by law."

That there was no misunderstanding on this point is shown by the letter sent by the Superintendent of the Academy to Harper's Weekly, Oct. 2, 1903, asking for a correction of its statement that the actual expenditures would amount to eight million dollars. This, said General Mills, "misrepresents the expectations and intentions

of the authorities. One of the chief factors considered in accepting the plans decided on was the belief in the economy of their construction and the needed buildings could be built within the appropriation." These buildings, it was added, "are to provide for the present maximum number of cadets"—not for twelve hundred. In the Century article we are again told that an additional appropriation will be required to carry out the designs of the architect, and experience at Annapolis and elsewhere shows how rash it is to undertake to determine the limit of expenditure where an architect is permitted to give free play to his fancy.

More than a year before the letter of the Superintendent appeared, namely, in July, 1902, six members of the Academic Board and the Adjutant of the Academy were appointed a board "to act in an advisory capacity to the Superintendent," etc. Going beyond the requirements of Congress, this board was instructed to consider not only present requirements, but possible future expansion. Oct. 1, 1902, the board reported a plan for the enlargement of the Academy within the appropriation of five and one-half millions. They allotted \$4,958,500 to various buildings and reserved \$541,500 for future allotment. A competition of architects was invited to secure the general plan best adapted to all conditions, the detailed plans to be worked out by the successful competitors. The award was made in May or June of 1903, by a jury consisting of Lieutenant General Schofield, General Mills and three architects. Cram, Goodhue and Ferguson, a Boston firm of young architects, were the successful competitors.

The functions of the board appointed in July, 1902, are limited to advice and the authority to act rests with the Secretary of War, which means in this instance the Superintendent of the Academy. If the Secretary gave his entire time to the duties of his office, which is far from being the case thus far, he could not be expected to inquire critically into such matters of detail. Thus a grave responsibility is imposed upon General Mills and we have reason to believe that there is dissatisfaction with the plan of leaving so important a matter within the control of any one man, however competent he may be. There is a feeling, right or wrong, that questions are being settled "by authority," which should be open to free discussion by those to whom the interests of the Military Academy are subjects of vital concern. The spirit of subordination to authority is so strong in the Army that serious mistakes may be made because of the lack of free discussion of such a question as this.

The article in the Century, which appears to have been written under the inspiration of the architects, states that the buildings now designed are much larger than necessary for "the number of cadets now authorized" by law and that it is not expected to keep the expenditure within the limits of the appropriation. If this be the fact it would seem that the original intent of Congress and the original views of the West Point authorities are being widely departed from. In his letter from which we have quoted, General Mills stated that if in the future Congress should decide to increase the number of cadets "there will be a place for the additional buildings necessary without destroying any of the important ones then existing." The question as to whether there should be any increase is now brought up by discussion in the article of Colonel Tillman to which we have before alluded.

The main contention of Colonel Tillman's article is that West Point is topographically unsuited to such an enlargement as the present plans apparently provide for and that its methods cannot with equal efficiency be applied to the larger number. As was stated in our article giving the proposition of Colonel Tillman, his views are shared by many officers to whose opinion great weight should be given. Is it not best, therefore, to limit present improvements to provision for the number of cadets Congress had in view in making the appropriation? The question as to the wisdom of an increase in the corps of cadets is now open to discussion and whether or not it is a pressing one will be determined by an official announcement as to the present intention concerning an enlargement of the Academy beyond the requirements of Congress.

An examination of the map of West Point in connection with the Century article will show that the buildings now projected involve changes which many friends of the Academy, out of the Army as well as in it, will regret to see adopted and which will certainly be unwise if the present corps is not to be increased.

Of the buildings devoted to destruction by the present plans the Cavalry barracks and the gymnasium are both new and admirable structures. And is a riding hall six or eight times as large as the present one really needed and a cadet headquarters sufficient for an army of 50,000 men? Why should the hotel be transferred to such an inconvenient place, practically inaccessible in severe weather? Architectural effect seems to be overshadowing academic efficiency. West Point has been a great academy, and a model post; it is now proposed to make it a great post with promenades, fine drives, a beautiful park, etc., to attract idlers. The Superintendent and the Academic Board have always been associated together at the Academy. With the post idea the first step is to break up this combination and emphasize the post feature by massive buildings set apart for the Superintendent and his military staff; the importance of the Academic Board, the pre-eminence of the academic feature subordinated.

To accommodate the present number of cadets the

addition of a west wing at the south end of the present academy would appear to be sufficient. The present gymnasium could be readily enlarged to meet all demands of the present corps and be much more central than the new one proposed. Then a commodious but reasonable cadet headquarters near and north of the gymnasium would be ample and sensible. The new chapel could take the place of the present one, the new hotel the place of the old one, and the Superintendent's quarters could stay where they are. It is a question, too, whether it is not a serious mistake to put the soldiers' barracks at the south end of the post next to the village of Highland Falls, with its many saloons, instead of at the north end, near the Soldiers' Hospital where there is ample room and good ground. These are some of the evident suggestions that readily occur to any one fairly familiar with the great school.

Owing to the extravagant developments upon which the architects have entered, it looks to those to whom their purposes have just become known, as if the whole problem might be restudied with advantage, deciding first how large a West Point it is necessary to build, for then everything can be done to the best advantage.

The Military Academy should certainly set the example of keeping strictly within the appropriation of Congress and the exact purpose of the law authorizing the expenditure for its enlargement. It is not wise to take advantage of the generosity of Congress, which may not always be found in so liberal a mood, especially in view of the express declaration of one of the great parties into which the country is divided that it is opposed to liberal expenditures for the Army. The Military Academy should seek in every way to avoid giving occasion for criticism.

OUR MILITARY DUTY TO CUBA.

While the Republic of Cuba has made gratifying progress in most respects since it was formally admitted to the sisterhood of nations on May 20, 1902, the development of a military establishment sufficient for its needs has been deplorably tardy and uncertain. When the American occupation of the island ceased the military forces of Cuba consisted of the Rural Guard, numbering 1,223 officers and men, and an Artillery Corps numbering 242 officers and men. Shortly afterward the Rural Guard was increased to a total of 3,020 and the Artillery to 694. In April of the present year President Palma recommended a further increase of 1,000 in the Rural Guard, which recommendation, if adopted, as it doubtless will be, will give an aggregate of about 5,000 men, most of them mounted, thus constituting a reasonably strong division of Cavalry. But notwithstanding its numerical strength, the Rural Guard is for practical purposes but little more than a good police force. It is broken up into more than two hundred small and widely scattered detachments, the members of which have had little or no instruction. Many of them are still without horses. The supply departments are scarcely worthy of the name. No regular training is prescribed either for officers or men and everywhere there is a lack of system and of responsible central authority. As for the Artillery Corps, better conditions are observable. Systematic instruction is imparted by an Artillery officer of the United States Army, Capt. Dwight E. Aultman, under whose direction the foundations are being laid for an effective organization. On the whole, however, the progress in both the Rural Guard and the Artillery is halting and unsatisfactory, and this fact is nowhere regarded with keener regret than among those officers of the United States Army who have seen service in Cuba since the outbreak of the Spanish War.

The creation of an efficient military establishment in Cuba is a matter of vital importance to the United States. Those who imagine that our full duty to the young republic was fulfilled with the transfer of control to the civil authorities of the island view the situation at short range. We have guaranteed the independence of Cuba, but in the event of war between the United States and a foreign power how is Cuba's neutrality to be maintained except by a strong military force of her own? The island has many excellent harbors, one of which, Cienfuegos, is wholly unprotected, while Santiago is little better off, being protected only by a few old-fashioned Spanish guns. Happily Bahia Honda, on the north, and Guantanamo, on the south, will shortly become fortified naval bases of the United States, but apart from these two Havana is the only port in Cuba capable of offering a respectable defense against an invading force. War from any source against the United States would almost inevitably expose Cuba to the danger of attack. War from any source against Cuba would necessarily involve the United States in the defense of that island. It is evident, therefore, that the development in Cuba of a compact, highly trained and thoroughly efficient military force capable of vigorous co-operation with our Navy in defending the Cuban coast against invasion is a matter of deepest concern to the defensive policy of the United States.

This whole subject is the text of a notably instructive article contributed to the Journal of the Military Service Institution by Capt. Matthew Elting Hanna, 3d U.S. Cavalry, United States Military Attaché to the American Legation at Havana, who, in the course of his paper, says: "The present defenseless condition of Cuba's harbors, flanking our eastern coast line and guarding the entrance to the proposed isthmian canal, constitutes a menace to the nation that should not be

permitted to continue. As matters stand to-day we have driven one enemy out but we have not closed all the doors against another enemy coming in, and Cuba independent would present more dangers in a foreign war than would have been presented by Cuba under Spanish rule, except in the possible case of Spain having been allied with our enemy."

Captain Hanna suggests that an instructor for the Cuban Rural Guard should be detailed from our Cavalry until competent Cuban officers are found to replace him and that arrangements be made to educate a sufficient number of Cubans at West Point and our Service schools. That the Cubans have had this in mind is shown by the fact that the law re-organizing the Artillery provides that the President "send one or more officers of the Corps to foreign countries to broaden their military education." Captain Hanna's recommendations are the result of six years' professional experience and association with the Cuban people. He knows the limitations, capabilities, ambitions and needs of the Cuban soldier as thoroughly, perhaps, as any United States Army officer whom duty has called to the island. But what is still more important, he has clearly defined a situation which urgently requires from the United States a keener and more practical co-operation in the upbuilding of the military system of the Cuban Republic.

The battleship squadron of the North Atlantic fleet in command of Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker sailed from Trieste, Austria, July 23, for Fiume, where it arrived July 25. The cruiser Olympia, Rear Admiral Jewell on board, the Cleveland and the Baltimore, which also sailed from Trieste July 23, arrived at Corfu July 26. Before leaving Trieste a reception was given on board the Missouri, July 23, at which the Governor of Trieste and other officials were present. Chaplain Walter G. Isaacs, Lieuts. John M. Hudgins, Lieut. James W. L. Clement, Ensign John W. Timmons, U.S.N., and Capt. Dion Williams, U.S.M.C., John W. King, mess attendant of the Kearsarge, and James T. Foley, ordinary seaman of the Maine, who were suffering from typhoid fever, were left behind in the hospital at Trieste. Lieutenant Clement died on the morning of July 28, and his obituary appears elsewhere in this issue. The Mayflower will return to Trieste before the fleet leaves those waters and will take aboard the patients if their condition is sufficiently improved to allow them to join their ships. Many officers of the battleship squadron visited Abbazia July 27. Rear Admiral Barker gave a dinner party on board the Mayflower in the evening to the Hungarian officials. The city was decorated with flags and bunting and everyone gave a hearty welcome to the Americans. The cruiser squadron after coaling was to sail for Villefranche July 30.

The Quartermaster's Department of the Army is finding considerable difficulty in meeting the rush of demands for various supplies for National Guard organizations. This difficulty is due to ignorance in observing the proper regulations relative to requisition for supplies. In numerous cases the requisition for supplies for the Virginia maneuvers, were all rushed in at the eleventh hour, instead of being sent in earlier, and at stated intervals. To add to the confusion, the Quartermaster's Department is unable to ship some of the supplies called for because the appropriation made by Congress is in such form that it is impossible for the department to keep large reserve stocks of clothing and general equipment. Consequently the Quartermaster's Department orders just enough to anticipate the wishes of the Regular Army and of such State troops as send in requisitions regularly. There is not enough of some of the Army supplies asked for by the State troops in the entire country on hand to fill requisitions made during the past three weeks.

We publish elsewhere in this week's issue an important order issued by General Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., commanding the Atlantic Division, which gives the full details relative to the combined Army and National Guard maneuvers, to be held in Virginia between Sept. 5 and 10 next. The troops will constitute a provisional corps in command of General Corbin, and will comprise two divisions. The first division will be in command of Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., with headquarters at Manassas, and the second division will be in command of Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., with headquarters at Thoroughfare, Va. The Brigade commanders in each division, and all the troops comprising each unit are given the order as well as other necessary information as to the maneuvers.

The Navy Department has received and has approved the application of Rear Admiral Philip H. Cooper for retirement August 4 under the forty years' service provision. Admiral Cooper is a native of New York, from which State he was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1860. He saw service in the Civil War, having been ensign attached to the steam sloop Richmond, which was a part of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron. The Richmond took part in the battle of Mobile Bay. Admiral Cooper was promoted to be admiral on Feb. 9, 1902, and is now in command of the cruiser squadron of the Asiatic fleet and his retirement will leave Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, who commands the Philippine squadron, in full charge of the fleet.

ANNUAL VISITATION TO MILITARY ACADEMY.

The annual report of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy, of which Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U.S.A., retired, was president, is a long document consisting principally of routine statements and reports concerning the condition of the Academy. Concerning certain historical relics at West Point, the board says:

"It is suggested that every reasonable effort be made to preserve intact the buildings and older structures of historic interest, as well as the newer and useful ones, and that in the grounds there may be preserved all the picturesque and ornate features now so much admired by West Point visitors. For instance, Execution Hollow, so-called, should, by all means, be retained, and other depressions, mounds, bedges and trees, the result of improvements of former times, should also be preserved.

"It is understood that the chapel, with its famous treasures and relics reminding us of olden times and the heroic deeds of the Army, its officers and men, from the infancy of the Republic until the present day, will be retained, though the building itself must be removed from its present location. The board cannot too strongly urge that every feature of this historical structure and the contents shall be reproduced and preserved as a precious reminder of the past and a valued legacy for the future.

"The entire obliteration of old Fort Putnam should be prevented. The early memories and history that cluster around this post and the vicinity make it exceedingly interesting to those of the present, and it will be more and more interesting to students of American history who may come after us. Therefore, we strongly urge upon Congress the necessity of providing an appropriation which may be expended judiciously from time to time within the next five years in preventing further disintegration of the walls and the casements of the remarkable fortification."

There has been some question, in the way of newspaper statements as to the early history of Fort Putnam. A letter is published with this report from Mrs. Annie L. Greene, of Albany, N.Y., and letters from Prof. Edward S. Holden, Librarian, and Gen. A. L. Mills, giving evidence that the fort has the historical character claimed for it. It is included in a list of forts, bastions, etc., at West Point, and its dependencies, Sept. 5, 1780, found among the papers of Major André in the State Library at Albany.

Constitution Island, the report says, should be owned by the United States as a part of West Point reservation. "Perhaps no one can visit West Point and leave it with a different opinion than that above expressed. While not needed at present for actual or remunerative use, yet the great need of it, to preserve the beauty and comparative isolation—and we might almost say morale of West Point—is clearly apparent. Appalling negligence may be charged if this island is permitted to go into other hands than that of the United States when it passes from its present owner. We recommend consideration of its purchase."

"Preliminaries have been concluded and appropriations provided for completion of an adequate and excellent water system. It is believed that the amount now available will be never failing and more than ample for the present needs and any enlargement that may hereafter be undertaken, being ten to fifteen times as much as present actual needs. The quality of water at West Point now, and the new supply proposed, is excellent."

While commanding generally the plan adopted for the improvement of West Point the board says: "Among the first things considered and the first work done under the general plan should be the installation in present barracks of the latrines, lavatories and new plumbing proposed. The present conveniences, or inconveniences, which compel crossing the open area space in all kinds of weather, night or day, whether a cadet be sick or well (unless in the hospital) to reach the present establishment, is most objectionable."

The board recommends that Congress shall provide a small appropriation—perhaps \$5,000 would be sufficient—and make it immediately available for the construction of one or more wards. Cases of measles, mumps and scarlet fever have appeared heretofore, and even smallpox might occur, and while a tent could be set up and arranged for a temporary hospital in summer, yet, with the rigorous weather of this climate, such a refuge would not be available during the winter months.

The salary of the Associate Professor of Mathematics should be increased to that of major and the position should hereafter be filled by detail from the Army at large. The pay of the electric engineer should be increased from \$1,000 to \$1,200; that of his assistant from \$600 to \$900, and the pay of the superintendent of the post cemetery from \$900 to \$1,200.

The methods of instruction at the Academy, measured by results, indicate a high degree of proficiency on the part of the individual cadet. The recitations revealed care and thoroughness of preparation, as shown by readiness in class work. The discipline is in a very satisfactory state. "Hazing" new cadets no longer exists. The present state of affairs has the support of the cadets themselves and thus gives assurance of permanency. "It is but a matter of justice to all concerned to say that the Superintendent of the Academy, Gen. A. L. Mills, and the other officers, both academic and military, by their tact and firmness, have brought about the satisfactory condition that now prevails at the Academy."

"The physical culture obtained through athletic exercises is of the highest importance in maintaining the general good health which exists at the Academy. The practical instruction in Engineering, Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry is also helpful in giving to the cadets not only a thorough knowledge of these branches, but also a physical development which can be obtained in no other manner. The whole system of athletics and physical training given here, taken in connection with the academic instruction, is calculated to give the cadets that combination of physical, moral and mental training which result in the development of the perfect man." The board commends the plan of excluding from final examination the cadets whose average is not below 2.5 in a possible maxim of 3. "Such a plan puts a premium upon good term work and encourages persistent effort on the part of the cadet and leads to the formation of habits of study calculated to establish the highest state of efficiency among the cadets. On the other hand, those who fall below the 2.5 mark have an opportunity to increase the term mark by passing a good examination. In such cases an incentive is thus presented the cadets to continue their efforts to the end of the term."

"It is the opinion of the Superintendent and officers in charge of the Academy here that a modern seacoast battery is not needed and this board concurs in this opinion, first, because such battery would be very expensive;

second, because no satisfactory target range could be found for practice for such battery, and third, because the very best results in the instruction of the cadets in handling this class of Artillery can be obtained by periodical visits by the cadets to some seacoast battery, say at Sandy Hook, or elsewhere nearby, at which place suitable targets are established. Such visits would not be unpleasant recreation for the cadets and would not be expensive.

"The present target range (600 yards) for small arms is insufficient for the use of the improved rifles, but arrangements are now being made to extend this range to 1,000 yards. It is earnestly recommended that Congress shall continue to make liberal appropriations for the library of the Academy.

"In closing its report the board desires to express its high appreciation of the courtesy and assistance it has received in the discharge of its official duties, not only from Gen. A. L. Mills, the gallant and accomplished soldier in command of the Academy, but from every officer and cadet connected with the institution with whom it has come in contact."

THE MANASSAS MANEUVERS.

G.O. 7, July 28, 1904, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

I. In accordance with sections 15 and 21 of Act of Congress approved January 21, 1903, Act of April 23, 1904, and under authority contained in letter of April 8, 1904, from the War Department, the Army maneuvers for the Atlantic Division will take place in the vicinity of Manassas and Thoroughfare, Va., between the 5th and 10th of September, next.

II. The troops participating will constitute a provisional corps commanded by the undersigned and will be organized into two divisions with corps headquarters at Gainesville, Va. The first division will occupy maneuver camp No. 1 near Manassas, Va., and will be under the command of Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. The second division will occupy maneuver camp No. 2, near Thoroughfare, Va., and will be under the command of Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A. The corps headquarters will occupy maneuver camp No. 3, near Gainesville, Va. The designations of the camps are also their post office addresses. They are all in Prince William County, Va.

III. The First Division will be organized as follows: First Division, Brigadier General F. D. Grant, U.S.A. Divisional Troops—2 companies, headquarters and band, 2d Battalion U.S. Engineers; 8 troops 15th U.S. Cav., headquarters and band; 1 troop Conn. Cav., provisional; 2 troops, 1st Squadron, New York Cav., provisional; 2d Battery U.S.F.A.; 27th Battery U.S.F.A.; 1 battery, Mass. F.A., provisional; Battery A, 1st Va. F.A.

First Brigade, Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A.—5 companies, headquarters and band, 5th U.S. Inf.; 1st Georgia Inf., provisional; 5th Mass. Inf.; 5th New Jersey Inf.; 7th New York Inf.

Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. T. H. Bliss, U.S.A.—4 companies 16th U.S. Inf.; 1st Florida Inf., provisional; 1st New York Inf.; 1st S.C. Inf., provisional; 1st Tenn. Inf.

Third Brigade, Col. Butler D. Price, 16th U.S. Inf.—6 companies, headquarters and band, 16th U.S. Inf.; 1st Ala. Inf., provisional; 1st Maine Inf.; 1st Texas Inf., provisional; 20th Virginia Inf.

Fourth Brigade, Gen. Russell Frost, Conn. National Guard—4 companies 5th U.S. Inf.; 1st Conn. Inf.; 2d Conn. Inf.; 3d Conn. Inf.; 1st Separate Co., Conn. Inf.

Second Division, Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A.

Divisional Troops—1 company, 2d Battalion U.S. Engineers; 2 squadrons, headquarters and band, 7th U.S. Cav.; 1 squadron Georgia Cav., provisional (3 troops); 1 troop Maryland Cav.; 3d Battery U.S. F.A.; 4th Battery U.S. F.A.; 1 battery Conn. F.A.; 1 battery Conn. machine gun.

First Brigade, Brig. Gen. J. M. Lee, U.S.A.—3 companies 1st U.S. Inf.; 3d Georgia Infantry, provisional; 2d Maine Inf.; 1st N.C. Inf.; 2d Texas Inf.

Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A.—4 companies 9th U.S. Inf.; 2d Georgia Inf.; 8th Mass. Inf.; 12th New York Inf.; 4th New Jersey Inf.

Third Brigade, Col. James Regan, 9th U.S. Inf.—4 companies, headquarters and band, 9th U.S. Inf.; 1st Maryland Inf.; 9th Mass. Inf.; 2d New York Inf.; 3d Tennessee Inf.

Fourth Brigade, Col. F. A. Smith, 8th U.S. Inf.—5 companies, headquarters and band, 8th U.S. Inf.; 1 battalion Del. Inf., provisional; 2d S.C. Inf., provisional; 2d Vermont Inf., and band; 2 battalions West Va. Inf., provisional.

Ambulance, Medical and Signal Corps of the militia will accompany the troops of their respective States, and on arrival at maneuver camps, will, if not attached to regiments, report to the Division Chief Staff Officer of their respective departments.

Commanding officers of brigades of militia not assigned to command of provisional maneuver brigades, will report on arrival as follows:

To commanding general of the First Division, the general commanding the Texas brigade.

To commanding general of the Second Division, the general commanding the Georgia brigade and the general commanding the Massachusetts brigade.

IV. The corps staff, the division commanders and their staffs, the brigade commanders and their authorized aides, will arrive at their respective camps Aug. 27, if not otherwise specially ordered. All U.S. troops not especially excepted in the V paragraph of this order will arrive at their respective camps August 28. All organized militia will arrive at their respective camps September 2 and 4.

V. The following troops will proceed to their respective maneuver camps, reaching them August 18. To maneuver camp No. 1: One troop 15th U.S. Cavalry, to be designated by the regimental commander; headquarters, band and two companies 2d Battalion, U.S. Engineers; Hospital Corps as designated in Special Orders; Signal Corps as designated in Special Orders. To maneuver camp No. 2: One troop 7th U.S. Cavalry, to be designated by the regimental commander; one company 2d Battalion U.S. Engineers, to be designated by the battalion commander; Hospital Corps as designated in Special Orders; Signal Corps as designated in Special Orders. To maneuver camp No. 3: Gainesville: One troop 7th U.S. Cavalry, to be designated by the regimental commander, and the 11th Battery, Field Artillery, without guns. Headquarters, band and the battalion of the 8th Infantry, stationed at Fort Jay, will arrive at its camp September 1st.

Movements of members of the U.S. Hospital and Signal Corps will be designated in Special Orders.

The troops will proceed by rail, except headquarters, band, two troops 15th U.S. Cavalry and the 3d and 4th Batteries, U.S. Field Artillery, from Fort Myer; headquarters, band and three companies 2d Battalion, U.S. Engineers, from Washington Barracks, which will proceed by marching; six troops 15th U.S. Cavalry and the 23d and 27th Batteries, U.S. Field Artillery, with two ambulances and one regimental dispensary from Fort Ethan Allen, which will proceed by marching to New York city

and thence by rail. The troops from Fort Myer, Fort Ethan Allen and Camp G. H. Thomas, will bring all extra horses and mounted equipment for the same, whether belonging to these troops or those remaining at the posts; leaving at the posts only such horses as may be absolutely necessary for guard and kindred duties. The marching troops are authorized to ship by rail all surplus baggage, including extra clothing, tents, etc., to the maneuver camps. The organized militia enumerated in paragraph III of this order and in numbers not exceeding those heretofore reported to the Headquarters, Atlantic Division, will proceed by rail to their proper camps on September 2. (The organized militia from Texas will start September 1). Except one troop of Maryland cavalry, which is authorized to march to and from the maneuvers.

On completion of the maneuvers the organized militia will return to their homes.

No ammunition of any kind will be taken to the camp by either officers or enlisted men. All ammunition used during the maneuvers will be obtained at the camps on requisition.

The Division Commanders will take the necessary steps to determine the amount of ammunition issued to the organized militia.

VII. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation and funds, and the Subsistence Department, at their stations, will furnish the U.S. troops proper rations, except fresh beef, flour, ice and vegetables, to include September 15.

The organized militia will draw their field rations and travel rations for return to home stations by requisition on Division Commissaries at the camps.

The Medical Department will furnish the necessary medical attendance to regular troops en route to and from return from maneuvers.

VIII. U.S. troops will be supplied with the proper allowance of wall tents for officers and conical wall or wall tents for men, at the rate of 10 Cavalry or Field Artillerymen and 12 Infantrymen to a conical wall tent and 4 men to a wall tent. Militia troops may bring tentage according to this rate.

IX. Troops will be fully clothed with service uniform, armed and equipped for the field.

The troops designated for maneuver camp No. 1 will, in addition, be supplied with blue flannel shirts or blue blouses.

Civilian clothing will not be worn on duty. Field allowance of baggage as fixed by Army Regulations will not be exceeded.

Straw for bedding will be issued at the camps, but bed sacks will be taken if practicable.

Entrainment and detrainment will be considered as part of the instruction, and will be reported upon by Chief Quartermasters of Divisions.

The Division Commanders will have officers present at the railroad stations to show the arriving troops to their camps.

Officers in command of troops will wire the Chief Quartermaster of their Division the time of their departure from their station and keep him informed of the hour of their probable arrival.

Upon completion of duty in connection with maneuvers, the regular troops will return to their proper stations by rail, except the troops from Fort Myer and Washington Barracks.

The Commanding Generals, Departments of the East and Gulf, will take the necessary measures to carry out this order so far as it pertains to troops of their commands.

The travel without troops enjoined is necessary for the public service.

By command of Major General Corbin : JOHN G. D. KNIGHT, Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

DECISION IN DEWEY PRIZE CASE.

In the Court of Claims on July 25 Justice Gould signed an order for the distribution of the prize money in the case of Admiral Dewey against the Don Juan de Austria and the other prize property involved in the case, and ratified the auditor's report. The Navy pension fund will receive under the decision one-half of \$828,677.69, less half the costs, which approximate \$90,000. Ten per cent. is allowed for an attorney's fee by the court as part of the costs. Among Admiral Dewey and the officers and men of the fleet under his command at Manila Bay will be distributed the remaining one-half. The case was argued a month ago by Attorneys Herbert and Micou and George A. King, representing Admiral Dewey and the other libelants, and Special Assistant Attorney Charles C. Binney of Philadelphia for the United States. The question at issue was whether the attorney's fee amounting to \$82,867.76 and a traveling and printing account should be charged against the entire fund or only against that portion of it which had been decreed to the captors of the prize property. In part Justice Gould said in his opinion:

"An examination of the record in this case makes manifest two propositions: First, that whatever may have been the original claims of the libelants, if they had not instituted these proceedings the Navy pension fund would not have received its one-half of the \$828,677.69, less costs, which the court has decreed shall be deposited by the Secretary of the Navy with the Treasurer of the United States subject to the further orders of the Court. Second, that if the contention ably and forcibly made by the United States had prevailed this fund would likewise be deprived of its moiety of the decreed amount.

"I agree with the auditor that in this case, so far as adjusting compensation of those who conserved and preserved the entire fund, the interests of the United States and the Navy pension fund may properly be considered to be adverse. Congress has in express language stamped the Navy pension fund as a trust fund; it has created it for a trustee and has given him explicit directions for the administration of his trust. While it is true that this trust is in the control of its creator and might be extinguished by Congress by appropriate legislation, yet I cannot understand how this could be done except by an absolute breach of faith toward those for whose benefit it has been created. It does not seem to me that the Court should assume the possibility of such a breach on the part of the law-making power. As long as the trust exists it is separate and distinct from other funds of the Government and is impressed with a character and with rights distinct from other funds of the Government. And it cannot be doubted but that in these proceedings the contention of the Government was consistently against its enlargement.

"Because I believe it is within a fair construction of Section 4648, R.S.U.S., to charge the costs to the entire

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Fund, and also because I feel that this is just and equitable in this case, I shall overrule the exceptions filed to the Auditor's report and sign a decree for distribution in accordance with said report."

While it is difficult to say what will finally be done, it is possible that the Dewey prize money case may be reopened. This question is now under consideration by Attorney General Moody, and if he shall decide that an appeal can be taken to the Supreme Court, such action will be taken. In some quarters it is contended that the decision of Justice Gould was conclusive only so far as it referred to the exception taken by the Attorney General, and that the final decree is yet to be made. It is shown by the records in the case that 1,836 officers and men are entitled to a share of the distribution. It is estimated that Admiral Dewey will receive \$18,506.81, Rear Admiral B. P. Lambertson, Admiral Dewey's chief of staff about \$5,300, and the commanding officers one-tenth of the award to each of their vessels, the distribution among the ships being on the basis of the rate of pay of the men on board according to the Navy pay rolls of the date of the battle. On this basis it is estimated the commanders would receive about the following amounts: Captain Gridley, of the Olympia (who has since died), \$7,000; Wildes, of the Boston (since died), \$5,600; Coglan, of the Raleigh, \$6,100; Dyer, of the Baltimore, \$6,500; Waller, of the Concord, \$5,100; Wood, of the Petrel, \$3,500, and Hodgson, of the revenue cutter McCullough, \$3,000. It is estimated that officers with the rank of lieutenant commander on the various ships will receive between \$2,600 and \$3,000 each, according to their salaries at the time. The lieutenant commanders were S. C. Paine, Olympia; J. A. Norris, Boston; F. Singer, Baltimore; G. Blocklinger, Concord. Officers with the rank of lieutenant will receive between \$1,100 and \$1,500. The lieutenants were J. Gibson, Boston; G. C. Calhoun, Olympia; W. Winder, Raleigh; W. Braumersreuther, Baltimore; G. B. Howard, Concord; Edward M. Hughes, Petrel; W. P. Elliott, McCullough. After all these deductions have been made it is estimated that each of the sailors of the fleet will receive five months' pay, the amount depending upon the grade of the man. As Captains Gridley and Wildes have since died, as is usual in such cases, their share will go to their families.

ARMY TRANSLATORS.

The translation-section of the Second (Military Information) Division of the General Staff, now has over 460 volunteer translators from among the officers of the Army, in the French, Spanish, German, Italian, Russian, Dutch, Swedish, Norwegian and Danish languages. The clerical force of translators attached to the division has never been sufficient to handle the foreign literature received and hitherto the greater part of the latter has simply been carded and filed in the original for future reference. With the evolution of the system of volunteer translators, a great deal of both the old and new matter on file has been translated, much of which was of such a technical character that it could be properly handled only by persons possessing a military education.

Translators have been instructed that where practicable copying ribbon be used in typing the manuscript. Therefore, when received, each translation is quickly reproduced by running through a duplicating machine, and copies are furnished to the service journals and magazines for publication, or to the heads of staff corps and bureaus of the War Department for their information; while the original translations are card-indexed and filed away for the future use of the division.

A most commendable interest has been evinced by the officer-translators concerned, and a great deal of valuable work has been the result, a note of which has been filed with the officers' efficiency records. But notwithstanding the large number of translators already on the list, the increasing mass of foreign literature received by the division renders more translators necessary, especially in the German language, and the services of those officers who have hitherto not volunteered, will doubtless be very acceptable to the division. The graduates of this year's class at the Military Academy and the last civilian appointments will probably furnish quite an addition to the list of translators.

NEW INFANTRY DRILL.

Col. Frederick Appleton Smith, who was promoted to the command of the 8th Infantry, Jan. 24, 1904, assumed command of his regiment last week, Wednesday, July 20, with headquarters at Fort Jay, Governors Island. While major of the 1st Infantry, Colonel Smith was detailed to duty in the Inspector General's Department. He has for some time been engaged upon the important work of revising the Infantry Drill Regulations and he and his colleagues of the General Staff have just completed it. It has been an arduous undertaking, and the result gives proof of most intelligent and conscientious work.

The new regulations form a volume of 242 pages, without the appendix of three pages, prescribing the modification in the regulations for troops armed with the U.S. magazine rifle, model 1898. The old drill, without the topical index and the manual of arms at the end amounts to 324 pages. As the page of the new drill is considerably larger than that of the old one, the difference is not so great as would appear, the relative proportions being 324 pages for the old and 333 for the new. There is no topical index to the new drill regulations, experience having shown that it is not much used. The order of subjects is as follows:

Definitions, general principles, extended order.

School of the soldier, instruction without arms, setting-up exercises, steps and marchings, instruction with arms, manual of arms, instruction of the skirmisher.

School of the squad, close order, marchings, turnings, to stack and take arms, positions kneeling and lying down, inspection of arms, loadings and firings, extended order.

School of the company, close order, movements by platoons, route step, single rank, extended order.

School of the battalion, close order, formations in mass, movements by platoons and sections, extended order, remarks on troops in battle.

Evolutions of the regiment; close order; column of masses; to deploy the column of masses; line of masses; order in echelon; extended order.

The brigade; close order; examples of orders and movements; the brigade in battle. The division; the division in battle. The corps. Ceremonies. General rules. Reviews; general rules for reviews; battalion review; regimental review; brigade review; division review; gar-

rison review. Parades; battalion parade; regimental parade; brigade parade; street parades.

Inspections; company inspection; battalion inspection; regimental inspection. Muster; regimental, battalion or company muster.

Escorts; escort of the color; escort of honor, funeral escort. Guard mounting; manual of the saber; the color. The band. Advance and rear guard. Outposts. Marches. Camping. Pitching tents. Honors. Trumpet calls, etc. Drill signals. Marches. Quicksteps. Drum and fife signals.

The new Drill Regulations are now in press and it is expected that they will be ready for issue early in September. The order for the adoption of the new drill is dated June 23, 1904, but it has not yet been published to the Army.

FROM THE ST. MARYS.

Comdr. G. C. Hanus, U.S.N., commanding the New York schoolship St. Marys, in a letter dated Southampton, England, July 12, reports that while in that harbor, July 4, the ship was dressed, the British men-of-war participating. Most of the British yachts were also dressed. "One of these," says Commander Hanus, "was the Erin. Sir Thomas Lipton came on board to offer felicitations on the day. The call was, of course, returned. The entire ship's company was disgusted to find that, while British men-of-war and yachts were dressed, one American yacht paid no attention whatever to the day."

"Southampton is one of the four ports where the mayor is port admiral. I therefore called on his worship and he signified his intention of returning the call. This he did on the 5th. The mayor was accompanied by the sheriff and entire staff of city officials, all dressed in regalia and escorted and preceded by the bearers of the insignia of the mayor's office, consisting of a large silver oar and the mace. The mayor made a speech of welcome, to which I replied briefly.

"The women of the Southampton Ladies' Guild called on board and arranged for the boys to be met in London. Through their great kindness the boys were personally conducted in London and were introduced to and shook hands with the Lord Mayor of that city. A member of Parliament personally took the party through the houses of Parliament. The actually necessary expenses, going coming and while in London were only about \$5.

"The last of the boys returned from London to-day. The women of Southampton have arranged for a reception and picnic at which our Consul and his family, the Mayor and his family and a large number of prominent people will be present. As soon as this function is over we shall settle our bills and sail for Lisbon, where we expect to fall in with the Enterprise. Our boys are eager for the competitive drills and boat races which will then take place.

"Yesterday, while sail-practising at boat sailing, one of the whaleboats capsized. No one was hurt and every scrap of property was saved. Such accidents, so long as no harm comes from them are very instructive and teach the boys to be careful. Our itinerary will remain practically unchanged.

"I have never seen the St. Marys look so well as she does now. She could not have looked better when she was new."

THE DETAIL SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

At all times ample supply of officers trained in the duties of the staff departments is necessary, and in war the lack of them is disastrous. Of this both history and recent experience make doubt impossible. In all but the corps of chaplains and engineers and the Medical Department, this need can be met, and its calamitous effects in war can be averted by the detail system. This wise scheme, advocated so long and approved so lately, provides, in effect, a practical school, whose four years' curriculum can be accomplished by average intelligence and industry, and is, therefore, easily within the capacity of all faithful officers. As the welfare of the Service and the nation requires as many graduates as possible, four years are enough, and even three might be better. A second detail, forbidden by economy, is no more essential than a second course at West Point or other Service school. For one month, at least, before the relief of an officer, his successor should be present so as to associate with him in discharge of all duties of the place.

After four years with the line, a second but not a third detail might be allowed in replacing the head only of a department: but even this would, probably, be found undesirable. The incumbents of these places from the highest to the lowest are merely servants of the line, and to each place, and to none more than to the highest, new blood, new ideas, new energies, new life, new men, fresh from touch with those whose interests are to be served, must bring renewed vigor and efficiency as well as clearer apprehension of the needs of the hour and warmer sympathy and zeal in their supply.

Under the new system the servant cannot forget nor think himself greater than the master, the revolving chair cannot grow into a throne, the pen into a scepter, the clerk into a prime minister, the incumbent into a figure-head. The greatest among them will be he who best serves. Permanent presidents, governors, mayors, treasurers, sheriffs, etc., etc., are as much to be desired as permanent occupants of places in the staff.

But the detail system will prove very valuable to the Army in other ways. For as "home-keeping youth have ever homely wits," and as change of scene and environment must, like travel, broaden, sharpen and energize their wits and faculties, officers will be capable of much better work and give far abler service.

Again, nowhere so much as in the military hierarchy is advancement and hope of promotion so vital to efficiency. The new system gives both in no trifling degree.

By subjecting to the same rule the Judge Advocate General's Department, we shall make a still further gain of vast reduction in words and printing, far simpler, more effective military directness and speedier justice—a gain that will be welcomed with no ordinary pleasure by the master, the line.

Alleging incompetence, inefficiency, inexperience, a few still urge return to the old system. These are the present heads and members of the old departments; and since they and their predecessors with rare if any exception obtained their appointments, whatever may have been their merits, by political or social pull alone, and since questions of competence, efficiency, experience, had little if any weight, it is surprising they should found on such

considerations arguments to overthrow what the Army so long wanted, with such difficulty obtained, and so highly valued.

In such contention, they might not unreasonably be charged with prejudice, haste and insincerity—prejudice, because they show disposition to judge before the hearing; haste, because the detail system can inflict no immediate or incurable hurt, and is, at least, well worthy of fair trial; insincerity, because at the beginning of the Spanish War, when, if ever, the staff needed experience, competence, efficiency, many of them, using their pull and coigns of vantage near the sources of patronage to secure high places in the line, incontinently forsook the posts they now seek to exalt beyond the reach of the new system. And this is not all, for it is known that some tried but failed, to their infinite chagrin, to get places in the line; and it is perfectly fair to suppose this to be true of nearly all. In other words, if the staff could have had their wishes, the departments would have been operated in that war by details from the line and by appointment from Volunteers.

This is a matter of deepest and most far-reaching consequence both to Army and nation. The action of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in asking opinions of officers is wise and patriotic; for the consensus of such opinions must have overwhelming weight in rescuing us from the effects of a grievous mistake. Let the line speak out; let the master's wishes be distinctly uttered. The detail system alone is enough to secure to Mr. Root the lasting gratitude of all friends of the Army, and there is hope he will use his best effort in helping to save it.

"SOLDIER OF THE LINE."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The old U.S.S. monitor Montauk, of Civil War fame, is being broken up for scrap iron on the James River, near Richmond. The contractors engaged in breaking her up have found it difficult to tear the old boat to pieces. Dynamite is being used to rend apart the armored sides of the old ship, but even with this powerful agent the progress of the work is very slow.

Fire slightly damaged the monitor Miantonomah at League Island Navy Yard on the night of July 23. The blaze was extinguished by the fire brigade attached to the yard.

Comdr. A. C. Dillingham, U.S.N., arrived at Norfolk, Va., July 23, to relieve Capt. Charles M. Thomas of the command of the receiving ships Franklin and Richmond and the naval torpedo station at St. Helena. Commander Dillingham on July 24 went aboard the Franklin and Captain Thomas relinquished command. Captain Thomas left to assume command of the second naval district at Newport, R.I., and the training ship there.

The commission appointed by President Roosevelt to choose a site for the lake training station has been in consultation with the business men of Milwaukee with regard to the matter and has examined several tentative sites for the station. It is probable that this commission will make final decision in the matter and that its decision will be ratified by Congressional action.

Following the retirement from the active list of Comdr. James H. Perry, U.S.N., and the consequent vacancy in the Bureau of Steam Engineering. Comdr. Albert F. Dixon, U.S.N., has been detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered to the bureau, his place being filled by the assignment to that station of Comdr. George B. Ransom, U.S.N.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederick C. Bowers, U.S.N., has been designated for additional duty as inspector of machinery for vessels building at the works of the Gas Engine and Power Company, Morris Heights, N.Y., whose work for the Navy Department has given the highest satisfaction in respect to finish and completeness. In this respect this company has no superiors in the large army of contractors for Governmental work.

Comdms. N. E. Mason, F. F. Fletcher and Lieut. Volney O. Chase, U.S.N., have been instructed to visit the St. Louis Exposition in the interests of ordnance, foreign and domestic. On their return to Washington this board will make a report of what they observed in the way of novelties in ordnance.

The cruiser Des Moines has been detached from the Caribbean Squadron, and the cruiser Denver ordered to that squadron to replace her. These vessels are to be retained on the home station until they have been fully tested under all conditions of actual service. It is the intention of the department ultimately to send these efficient craft abroad, they being well fitted for foreign service on account of the admirable manner in which they have been arranged for the comfort of men and officers and the efficiency of their batteries.

Notwithstanding the paucity of officers in the line, and the determination of the department that no further transfers from the line to the construction corps shall be made, the following officers have been ordered to a course of special instruction at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Ensigns I. I. Yates, G. C. Westervelt, J. H. Walsh and C. W. Fisher; and Midshipman E. S. Land and J. Reed, Jr. The course will include naval architecture, construction, moulding floor practice, and a general course in ship building.

It is understood that Capt. R. M. Berry is soon to be ordered to the Charleston Navy Yard to relieve Capt. Edwin Longnecker as commandant. Captain Berry was recently relieved from the command of the Kentucky after completing his captain's cruise. It is probable that Captain Longnecker will be given additional shore duty.

Following out the ideas of the various bureaus of the Navy Department, the Secretary of the Navy has about decided to build the two naval colliers which were appropriated for by the last Congress at Government yards, and it is believed that New York and Mare Island have been selected for the work. It is certain that the results will be better if these vessels are built under the direct supervision of the bureaus interested, and it will probably result in more construction along the same lines in the future. When completed these two vessels are to be commanded by regular Navy officers, and their crews will be made up of volunteers from the various receivingships at the several naval stations.

The steamers Hydrographer and Bache are at Baltimore for repair work. The Bache when completed will go to the Maine coast to complete a survey of Frenchman's bay.

Lieut. David F. Sellers, U.S.N., on July 26 advised the Bureau of Navigation that he reached the Mare Island Navy Yard safely with his detail of 250 men, Landsman A. C. Lindholm became ill on the way and was left in the hospital in Lafayette, Ind.

A fire was discovered July 22 among the heavy timbers supporting the bow of the battleship New Jersey,

now in course of construction at the yard of the Fore River Ship and Engine Company, Quincy, Mass., but was soon extinguished and no damage was done.

The new battleship Ohio, built by the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, in her builder's trial on July 26, proved a speedy vessel, and on her Government trial it is expected that she will exceed the contract speed of 18 knots. During her several runs over a measured mile the Ohio average 17.6 knots without any special effort, steam being carried at a moderate pressure. Capt. L. C. Logan, U.S.N., who is to command her when she goes into commission, was on board. The official trial run will take place in Santa Barbara Channel on Saturday, July 30, in the presence of the Navy trial board, of which Rear Admiral Whiting is president.

John P. Holland, inventor of the submarine boat which bears his name, is at work upon a new Navy destroyer, which he declares will be a great improvement upon anything heretofore built.

The torpedo-boat Blakely completed her speed trials off Newport, R.I., July 22, before the Naval Inspection Board, making an hour's run at sea at a sustained speed of twenty-four knots an hour. The conditions were very favorable, with but little wind and sea, and there was no hitch of any kind.

While the U.S.S. Denver was coaling at Galveston, Tex., July 26, four men below, under the chute, were buried beneath the first dump. Three were dug out in a few moments, but a half hour's work was required to reach Joseph Simon, one of the crew, and death shortly followed his rescue. The body was buried that evening on Galveston Island. The accident was due to failure to give proper warning before discharging coal.

The U.S. Coast Survey steamer Blake, which recently returned from a tour of duty on the coast of Porto Rico, has been given a thorough overhauling at Baltimore, and has sailed for the coast of Maine, where she will be employed during the summer in making surveys.

The Coast Survey steamer Endeavor is lying at Norfolk to be given a general overhauling preparatory to going into commission again. The steamer, it is stated, will come to the Potomac to complete her work on the surveys of the Kettle Bottom shoals.

An innovation in the machinery of the torpedo-boat was the subject of an experiment on the Thames recently, in the trial trip by a first-class 140 ton torpedo-boat from the yards of Messrs. Yarrow. Experiments in the comparison of the turbine with reciprocating machinery, in the matters of speed, economy and general efficiency, had shown that a turbine-driven vessel was not as satisfactory as one fitted with reciprocating engines, and it was decided in this boat to try a combination of the two. A speed of 25 knots was fairly easily made, and there was no vibration. Turbines actuate the two side shafts, and the central shaft is actuated by a small triple expansion reciprocating engine of about 250 horsepower. When fuel economy is of paramount importance the reciprocating engine does all the work. When speed is the thing the combined engines do the work between them. But at present, the Hampshire Telegraph says, Messrs. Yarrow are not satisfied that even this combination is superior to reciprocating engines alone.

Le Yacht reports that during the cruise of the northern squadron along the French coast, June 25, the submarines succeeded in accounting for the Jeanne d'Arc and Henry IV, while on Wednesday, the 29th, the submersibles attacked the squadron when approaching Cherbourg, and in two cases managed to get within easy striking distance undetected. From this Le Yacht argues that the crews of these vessels are now well trained and the officers full of zeal and that the submarine and submersibles may be counted upon to render important service in war.

What is described as a "brush" between the steam yacht Adroit, owned by Alfred G. Vanderbilt, and the torpedo boat Morris, took place off Newport, R.I., July 26, and the Morris soon showed her stern to the Adroit. It is said that when the Adroit was just astern of the Morris she was opened up and went flying past the Morris. This was too much for the officers aboard the torpedo boat, and they let her out a little and soon the Morris was in the wake of the Adroit. The torpedo boat continued to increase her speed and passed the Adroit easily.

The U.S.S. Detroit arrived at the Charleston Navy Yard, Mass., July 28, from Guantanamo, Cuba, to which port she recently convoyed the Alliance. The Detroit will go out of commission and will receive extensive repairs.

The French armored cruiser Duplex of the North American squadron arrived at Newport, R.I., July 27, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Rivet. She was seven days from the Azores. Salutes were exchanged between the warship and the forts and naval stations. The Duplex will remain here four days. She then goes to Boston.

Dick, an old carriage horse used by Admiral Silas Casey when he was at League Island as commandant, was shot on July 23 at the yard. The horse was stabled in the rear of the marine barracks. Since Admiral Casey was relieved from command of the yard in 1900 Dick had led an easy life, the Philadelphia Ledger says, being too old for work. Formerly he drew the Admiral's carriage on all state occasions, and carried the Secretary of the Navy on a trip through the yard. A short time ago he was stricken with a disease which caused him great pain, and finally orders were given to marine to shoot the animal. The marines had been saved from a fire near the barracks a few nights before by the neighing of the horse, and protested in vain.

Because of the delay in the work at the Charleston Navy Yard, it has been necessary for the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks to send out urgent directions that the work be pushed as rapidly as possible. It is not desired to cancel any contracts, but the Chief of the bureau is firm in his determination that the work shall progress rapidly and contracts be executed on time and to the letter.

Two deserters from the U.S.S. Topeka, Ernest Burrell and Henry Williams, while the vessel was lying off St. George, July 23, managed to free themselves from their shackles and escaped from the ship in a boat. They were pursued by a boat's crew but escaped ashore. A policeman, however, who noticed that their clothing was wet and suspected that they had escaped from a ship, arrested them. They were turned over to an officer from the Topeka.

It having been found that more accommodation has been provided at the Admiralty and Training College at Devonport, it is proposed to take as private students a certain number who will not be required to enter the Navy. The cost will be £75 to cover board, lodging, tuition and practical instruction in the dock-yard.

THE NAVY

Secretary of the Navy—Paul Morton.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral Chas. D. Sigbee, Commander of Caribbean Squadron, Rear Admiral J. H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron. Address of fleet, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.

Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE (flagship of Admiral Barker), Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers. Arrived at Flume, Hungary, July 24.

ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. Arrived at Flume, July 24.

ILLINOIS, Capt. Royal B. Bradford. Arrived at Flume, Hungary, July 24.

IOWA, Capt. Henry B. Mansfield. Arrived at Flume, Hungary, July 24.

MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. Arrived at Flume, Hungary, July 24.

MAYFLOWER (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. Arrived at Flume, Hungary, July 24.

MISSOURI, Capt. William S. Cowles. Arrived at Flume, Hungary, July 24.

Caribbean Squadron.

Rear Admiral C. D. Sigbee.

NEWARK (flagship of Admiral Sigbee), Capt. Richard Wainwright. Arrived at San Juan, Porto Rico, July 25.

BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. Arrived at San Juan, Porto Rico, July 25.

DIXIE, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. Arrived at New Bedford, Mass., July 25. Send mail to Tompkinsville, N.Y.

DETROIT, Comdr. Bernard O. Scott. Sailed July 26 from Lambert's Point, Va., for Boston, Mass. Address there.

MONTGOMERY, Comdr. Lucien Young. At Colon.

NEWPORT, Comdr. Albert C. Mertz. Arrived San Juan, Porto Rico, July 25.

SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Jones. Arrived San Juan, Porto Rico, July 25.

DENVER, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdoch. Sailed July 27 from Galveston, Texas, for Guantanamo, Cuba.

Coast Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Sands.

TEXAS (flagship of Admiral Sands), Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. Sailed July 26 from New London, Conn., for cruise in Long Island Sound.

ARKANSAS, Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. Sailed July 26 from New London, Conn., for cruise in Long Island Sound.

FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. Sailed July 26 from New London, Conn., for cruise in Long Island Sound.

HARTFORD, Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. Sailed July 26 from New London, Conn., for cruise in Long Island Sound.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Joseph G. Eaton. Sailed July 26 from New London, Conn., for cruise in Long Island Sound.

NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. Sailed July 26 from New London, Conn., for cruise in Long Island Sound.

Itinerary of the Coast Squadron: Ships visit singly, as convenient, the torpedo station. Post office address, New London; Aug. 22 (Monday), leave New London, cruising in Long Island Sound for Capes off the Chesapeake; Aug. 26 (Friday), arrive Chesapeake Bay; Aug. 31 (Wednesday), arrive Annapolis.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CULGOA (supply vessel), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. James H. Oliver. Navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

GLACIER (supply vessel), naval complement. Navy yard, Boston, Mass. Has been ordered out of commission. Address there.

ABARENDIA (collier), naval complement Lieut. Comdr. Joseph H. Rohrbacher. Sailed July 15 from Gibraltar for Lamberts Point, Va. Address there.

MARCELLUS (collier), naval complement. Lieut. George H. Stafford. Ordered in commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement, George McDonald. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

LEBANON (collier), merchant complement, F. N. Le Cain, master. En route navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement, R. J. Easton, master. At Lisbon, Portugal. Address care of the Postmaster, New York city.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement, J. E. P. Nickels, master. At Lisbon, Portugal. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

UNITED STATES SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise noted address care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.

BROOKLYN (flagship of Admiral Chadwick), Capt. John M. Hawley. Sailed July 24 from Sierra Leone for Monrovia, Liberia.

ATLANTA, Comdr. Edward F. Qualtrough. Sailed July 24 from Sierra Leone for Monrovia.

CASTINE, Comdr. Edward J. Dorn. Sailed July 24 from Sierra Leone for Monrovia, Liberia.

MARIETTA, Comdr. Henry Morrell. Sailed July 24 from Sierra Leone for Monrovia, Liberia.

EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral T. F. Jewell, Commander-in-Chief.

Unless otherwise noted address care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.

OLYMPIA (flagship), Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby. Arrived at Corfu, Greece, July 25.

BALTIMORE, Comdr. John B. Briggs. Arrived at Corfu, Greece, July 25.

CLEVELAND, Comdr. Wm. H. Southerland. Arrived at Corfu, Greece, July 25.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Capt. John J. Hunker in temporary command.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich ordered to command.

Mail address of ships of Pacific Squadron, unless otherwise noted is navy yard, Bremerton, Washington.

NEW YORK (flagship), Capt. John J. Hunker. At navy yard, Bremerton, Washington.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. At navy yard, Bremerton, Washington.

BOSTON, Comdr. John Hubbard. At Mare Island Navy Yard.

CONCORD, Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. At navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps, Jr. At navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

NERO (collier), I. F. Shirtcliff, master. At navy yard, Bremerton, Washington.

PERRY, Lieut. Frank H. Scofield. Arrived at San Francisco, Cal., July 25. Send mail to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PAUL JONES, Lieut. Gregory C. Davidson. Arrived at San Francisco, Cal., July 27. Send mail to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

WYOMING, Comdr. Vincendon L. Cottman. At navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Commander-in-Chief, Rear

Admiral William M. Folger, commander of Cruiser Squadron, Capt. Charles J. Train to command Philippine Squadron. Unless otherwise noted address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Domestic postage.

Battleship Squadron.

WISCONSIN (flagship of Rear Admiral Yates Stirling), Capt. Richardson Clover. At Shanghai, China.

OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell, Capt. J. P. Merrill ordered to command per steamer July 26 from San Francisco. At Shanghai, China.

MONTEREY, Comdr. John B. Milton. At Cavite.

MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At Shanghai.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, Lieut. Douglas E. Diamukes. At Hong Kong, China.

EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. John Hood. At Woosung, China.

HELENA, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. Arrived Canton, China, July 21.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Henry A. Wiley. At Shanghai, China.

WILMINGTON, Lieut. Comdr. Arthur W. Dodd. At Cavite.

FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Grant. At Chefoo, China.

Cruiser Squadron.

NEW ORLEANS, Comdr. Gileen B. Harber. At Cavite, P.I.

CINCINNATI, Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. At Chemulpo.

RALEIGH, Comdr. William A. Marshall. At Woosung, China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Samuel W. Very. At Cavite, Philippines.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

RAINBOW, Comdr. John B. Collins. At Cavite.

PAMPANGA, Ensign Ivan E. Bass. At Cavite.

PARAGUAY, Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. At Cavite.

SAMAR, Lieut. Cyrus R. Miller. At Cavite.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron.

In active service under command of Lieut. G. W. Williams. Address the vessels of the First Torpedo Flotilla (Decatur, Bainbridge, Barry, Chauncey and Dale), care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Flotilla is attached to the Asiatic Fleet.

BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. George W. Williams. Arrived Woosung, China, July 15.

BARRY, Lieut. Noble E. Irwin. Arrived Woosung, China, July 15.

DECATUR, Lieut. Dudley W. Knox. Arrived Woosung, China, July 15.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

AJAX (collier), J. S. Hutchinson, master. Arrived at Woosung, China, July 25.

ALEXANDER (collier), A. E. Gove, master. At Woosung, China.

BRUTUS (collier), E. W. Hendricks, master. At Shanghai, China.

JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew), Samuel Hughes, master. At Cavite, P.I.

NANSHAN (supply ship), W. D. Prideaux, master. At Cheumipo.

POMPEY (merchant officers and crew), Thomas Adamson, master. At Cavite, P.I.

GENERAL ALVA (despatch boat), A. M. Whitton, master. Arrived Woosung, China, July 25.

ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise noted address of Squadron, care of Postmaster, New York City.

MINNEAPOLIS (flagship), Capt. Adolph Marix. At Frenchman Bay, Maine.

BUFFALO, Comdr. William H. Everett. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

COLUMBIA, Capt. James M. Miller. Sailed July 26 from navy yard, League Island, Pa., for Frenchman Bay, Me.

RAIRIE, Capt. Albion V. Wadhams. At Frenchman Bay, Me.

TOPEKA, Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. At Tompkinsville, New York. Address there.

YANKEE, Comdr. George W. Mentz. At League Island. Address there.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED TUGS, &c.

ACCOMAC (tug). At Pensacola. Address there.

ACTIVE (tug). At training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

ADAMS, Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood. At Tutuilla, Samoa. Address care postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

ALIEEN, Lent to New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.

ALBANY, Lieut. Comdr. William R. Rush. At Bremerton, Washington. Address there. Vessel has been ordered out of commission.

ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ALLIANCE, Lieut. Comdr. Burns T. Walling. Station ship, naval base, Culebra, V.I. Send mail in care of the naval station, San Juan, P.R.

ALVARADO, Naval Academy. Address there.

ANAPOLIS, Comdr. Hamilton Hutchins. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Will go out of commission.

APACHE (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

ARETHUSA (merchant master and crew), W. E. Secome, master. At San Juan, P.R. Address there.

CHESAPEAKE, Lieut. Comdr. William F. Fulham. Is cruising in Long Island Sound. Send mail to New London, Conn.

Her itinerary is: Leave New London; cruising as before; July 29, arrive New London; Aug. 1, leave New London; cruising as before; Aug. 5, arrive New London; Aug. 8, leave New London; Aug. 12, arrive Narragansett Bay; Aug. 15, leave Narragansett Bay; Aug. 19, arrive New London; Aug. 22, leave New London for Annapolis; Aug. 24, arrive Annapolis.

CHICAGO.—At the Boston Navy Yard. Will be placed in commission about Aug. 15. Capt. E. K. Moore, ordered to command. Will be sent to the Pacific Coast for duty as flagship of the Pacific Squadron. Send mail to the Boston Navy Yard.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., July 27, 1904.

At least five of the buildings which constitute the new Naval Academy will be in complete or partial use when the next academic term opens in October. The armory and seamanship buildings are completed. The midshipmen's quarters, the largest of all the structures, will have at least one wing ready for occupancy, and on the marine engineering building the finishing touches are now being laid. One other, but not of the first importance, will also be in use by that time—the quarters for the bachelor officers. The Noel Construction Company of Baltimore, is engaged in all three of these latter buildings, while those already completed were erected by the firm of P. J. Carlin and Company of New York.

The two most important works that have recently been begun are the academic building, next to the largest of the group, and the chapel, which is the architectural crown of the group and will cost \$400,000.

A general court martial has been assembled to meet at the Naval Academy this week for the purpose of trying charges against four young marine officers, students at the School of Application here. Two of the young officers are charged with intoxication and other conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and the other two with absence from quarters without permission.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. S. Schley, who spent the last two weeks with Mrs. Schley's sister, Miss Carrie Franklin, of Annapolis, have left for the Adirondacks.

Two additional candidates have passed all mental and physical examinations and have been admitted to the Naval Academy. They are G. B. Blasdel of Arkansas, and A. M. E. Kelly of New York. It is now stated that the new fourth class is likely to reach a total of 290 members, a considerably larger number than at first was thought would enter.

Those interested in athletics have great hopes that the new coach and trainer, Dr. William H. Murphy, will rouse the midshipmen from the lethargy into which they have fallen in nearly every branch of athletics. Dr. Murphy will arrive in Annapolis about Sept. 10, and will begin his work here in the capacity of assistant coach and trainer to the football team. He will have full charge of the baseball squad next spring. He is a brother of the famous "Mike" Murphy, whose success at Yale and the University of Pennsylvania have given him the reputation of the best college coach in the country. Dr. Murphy is said to share his brother's distinctive ability of getting the most out of his material by making the men like and trust him, and this is certainly the key to the secret of pulling the Navy lads out of their rut. He was graduated from the Yale medical school in 1903, and played tackle on the team and was placed in that position on the All-American team. He caught on the nine, and during his last year was captain. Altogether the Naval Academy has obtained the services of one who gives every promise of filling his position in a most satisfactory manner.

Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Poyer, aide to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, has returned to Annapolis after a short visit to his family, who are spending the summer at Sea Girt, N.J.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., July 21, 1904.

The principal militia event of the week here was the promotion of Col. Embury P. Clark, a veteran of two wars, to brigadier general, to command the 1st Brigade, M.V.M., succeeding Brig. Gen. Thomas R. Mathews, retired. Great satisfaction is expressed on all sides, so popular and efficient is General Clark, who commanded the 2d Regiment at Santiago. He received the unanimous vote of his brother officers. There is a contest on for the colonelcy of the 2d between Major Henry B. Fairbanks and Major Frederick E. Pierce, of Springfield and Greenfield, respectively.

Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter, D.A.R., is about to place a memorial in Medford marking the burial place of the men of Gen. John Stark's regiment. It is in the form of a two-ton boulder of granite and comes from New Hampshire, the State that sent Stark's regiment to Bunker Hill. There will be a tablet suitably but simply inscribed.

Capt. George F. F. Wilde goes to Washington Aug. 2 to take his examination for promotion to the rank of rear admiral, and before returning to the Boston Navy Yard is likely to visit his home in North Easton, which is filled with treasures gathered in distant lands.

Among sojourners at the shore here is Sidney L. Smith who was engineer on the U.S. battleship Kearsarge during the memorable fight with the Alabama forty years ago. He is pale and hearty.

The 2d Corps of Cadets, M.V.M., of Salem, are property holders, owning the land which surrounds the pond at Boxford where they were recently encamped for their annual tour of duty.

"Camp Odell" is the name given by the N.Y. Naval Reserves to their reservation at Fort Rodman, New Bedford, where eight days of instruction began on Monday for the Massachusetts men as well. The New Yorkers came over on the Dixie and Aileen, landed at Fort Wollaston (named for the late Governor of Massachusetts), and immediately settled down for work. Later the New Jersey men arrived on the Portsmouth. There have been many visitors in camp, and Capt. Willoughby Walker, of the 52d Co., has extended every courtesy to the visiting officers of the "web-foots." The New York men have built a wharf opposite their grounds, saving a walk of a mile to the Government pier. It was built under the supervision of Lieutenant Martin, one of the builders of the Brooklyn Bridge. Lieutenant Carmody of the District of Columbia Naval Reserves, was a visitor Tuesday. To-day is Governor's Day—also Ladies' Day—and a joint parade is anticipated under the command of Capt. Buffington of the M.N.B.

"Navy Night" was celebrated at the Globe theater Monday, when the boxes were filled with officers and their wives. The officers were from the Hartford, Texas, Massachusetts, Chesapeake and smaller ships in adjacent waters. Rear Admiral Sands was unable to attend owing to illness.

M.H.B.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., July 26, 1904.

"The Official Register of the Officers and Cadets of the United States Military Academy," just issued, gives the following list of distinguished cadets in the various classes, as reported at the annual examination, 1904:

First Class (1904): Charles R. Pettis, Miss.; William D. A. Anderson, Va.; Ralph T. Ward, Col.; John J. Kingman, Tenn.; Robert P. Howell, Jr., N.C.

Second Class (present 1st): DeWitt C. Jones, Ga.; Francis B. Wilby, Mass.; Ernest Graves, N.C.; Alvino B. Barber, Oregon; Clarence S. Ridley, Ind.

Third Class (present 2d): Harold S. Hetrick, Conn.; Edmund L. Daley, Mass.; James J. Loring, Ark.; William A. Johnson, N.Y.; Frederick B. Downing, Va.

Fourth Class (present 3d): Roger G. Alexander, Mo.; John A. Holabird, Ill.; Richard Park, N.H.; Nathaniel P. Rogers, Jr., N.J.; Louis H. Watkins, Tenn. The cadets in each class reported as "distinguished" are the first according to class rank.

The casualties throughout the year were: Resigned, 18; withdrew, 1; discharged, 21. The present 1st Class numbers 116, the 2d 86, the 3d 135, and the 4th Class up to date 138.

The following candidates reported during July: Jackson, Son, Charles Shattuck; Marshall, Gilbert. The following candidates, all ex-cadets, will report Aug. 15: Aldredge, V. Ewers Purdy; Bell, John Henry; Crea, Harry

Bowers; Drain, Jesse Cyrus, to join 3d Class; McCaskell, William Ced; Murphy, Frank Hanley; Pipkin, Philip Hale; Prince, Frederick Almyron; Van Keuren, Charles Harding; Wheeler, Walter Raymond, to join 3d Class; Wilson, Emmet Cheatham. Calvo, Arthur R., ex-cadet will report Aug. 25, to join 3d Class. Candidates to be admitted when of age: Jackson, Charles Shattuck, Aug. 25; Lykes, Gibbes, Aug. 25.

Capt. John M. Jenkins, 5th Cav., commissary in charge of post exchange, will be relieved by Captain Nuttman. Major M. M. Patrick, owing to his recent promotion, will be relieved from duty at the Academy and his successor as instructor of the Department of Practical Military Engineering will be Capt. Henry Jersey, Engineers. The maximum number of cadets at present is 522. The total number of graduates from 1802 to 1904, inclusive, is 4,338.

General Mills, the 25th Superintendent of the Academy, received his appointment Aug. 22, 1896; Army rank when appointed, 1st lieutenant, 1st Cav. Only one other Superintendent of the list held the rank which General Mills now holds. Brig. Gen. Oliver O. Howard. General Schofield was the only major general who has occupied the position of Superintendent.

Dr. Lloyd Magruder of Washington, accompanied by his wife and daughters, visited the post last week Capt. W. E. Horton of General Corbin's staff, Mrs. G. J. Gregg and the Misses Gregg of Washington, Mrs. R. P. Davis, Fort Totten, have been among other recent visitors.

A son born to Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln C. Andrews, and a daughter to Capt. and Mrs. Fred W. Sladen, have been among recent arrivals at the post.

Mr. Frank Fowler, the well known artist, is at work on a portrait of the late Professor Edgerton, to be copied from a photograph.

Work has been commenced on the big stone viaduct that is to carry the new road to the south dock across the gorge in the rear of the south guard-house.

Postmaster General Payne visited West Point on Wednesday afternoon, and the customary salute was fired in his honor.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., July 25, 1904.

Major and Mrs. Curtis B. Hopper, 15th Cav., Miss Marian Hurd, Miss Emily Gayle, Miss Elizabeth Brander, Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur N. Pickel, Lieuts Ben Lear, Jr., Eugene J. Ely, I. S. Martin, 15th Cav., and Richard Furinal, Art. Corps, composed the party that left this post Friday evening on the boat for Plattsburg Barracks, where they were guests of the Plattsburg officers and ladies at an informal hop that evening. Saturday morning Lieut. and Mrs. Leon R. Partridge, 15th Cav., Norman Andrews, Capt. J. E. McMahon and Lieuts. F. E. Hopkins, and Charles H. Patterson, Art. Corps, Lieuts. Samuel W. Robertson, W. P. Mangum and William D. Forsyth, 15th Cav., took the morning boat to Plattsburg and in the afternoon played a ball game with the corresponding team of Infantrymen. The entire party returned Saturday evening, by rail, after thoroughly enjoying the recreation.

A pleasant outing and fishing party, composed of Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Gardiner, Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur N. Pickel, Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph I. McMullen and Lieut. Eugene J. Ely, Capt. and Mrs. Brownell, 1st Vermont N.G., went to Mallett's Bay on Lake Champlain, Saturday afternoon and remained until yesterday, when they drove back to the garrison. The string of fish caught numbers over sixty.

Lieut. F. E. Wilson, 27th Inf., is visiting friends at Northfield, Vt. A party of sixteen officers and ladies formed a delightful gathering which went to Mallett's Bay this evening. H. F. Walker, of Charleston, S.C., is visiting Capt. George Kirkpatrick, 5th Cav. Miss Elizabeth Brander has as her guests Miss E. Gordon, of Richmond, Va., and the Misses Katharine Cady and Marie Balber, of Plattsburg Barracks. Mrs. Curtis B. Hopper's mother, Mrs. Clara B. Davidson, has gone to Portland, Me., for a few days' visit with Major and Mrs. Edmund K. Webster, U.S.A., retired.

The remarks of the St. Petersburg Gazette, relative to the coolness of Lieut. Col. Walter S. Schuyler, General Staff, during a recent engagement in the Eastern troubles, were noted with pleasure by his large and warm circle of friends in this vicinity and the post. Remarks of any nature regarding officers of the 2d Cavalry are always noted with the deepest pleasure by residents of Vermont, especially the city of Burlington.

Lieut. and Mrs. Leon R. Partridge, 15th Cav., have as their guest Norman Andreni, of New York city. Veterinarian C. J. Willigus, 15th Cav., is confined to his quarters, ill. Hon. and Mrs. T. R. Raymond, of Norwalk, Conn., are visiting Contract Surg., and Mrs. Frederick D. Branch. Gen. and Mrs. Marcus P. Miller, U.S.A., retired, and son, Capt. L. S. Miller, Art. Corps, are pleasantly located at Cedar Beach, Vt., as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Gates. The General and Mrs. Miller will leave about Aug. 4 for Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Sawyer and Miss Nellie Hopkins are enjoying the summer in their cottage at Thompson's Point, Vt. Miss Marian Hurd, of Albany, N.Y., is the guest of Major and Mrs. Curtis B. Hopper.

Mrs. George Bowman very pleasantly entertained a party of ladies of the garrison last week at a porch party in honor of Miss Elizabeth Bowman, of Buffalo, who is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Bowman. The guests thoroughly enjoyed the afternoon and the dainty refreshments.

Lieut. Charles M. Bunker, Art. Corps, who sprained his ankle July 10 in catching a baseball, has recovered from his injury, but on Thursday was taken to the hospital suffering with diphtheria. Mrs. Bunker, who has been visiting friends at Savannah, Ga., and who did not intend returning to the garrison until after the return of the command from the maneuvers, arrived at the post Saturday noon. At the present writing the Lieutenant's condition is very favorable.

A very delightful dinner party was given Thursday evening at the quarters of Major and Mrs. Joseph T. Clarke, Med. Dept., to a party of twelve officers and ladies of the garrison. Paym. G. P. Auld, U.S.N., who is on sick leave with his parents in Burlington, has had an extension of three months granted him, which he will take advantage of at his home. Paym. John F. Hatch, U.S.N., was visiting friends in St. Albans, Vt., the past week. Last evening he returned to Boston, Mass. His engagement is announced to Miss Janet Ripley Pease, of St. Albans. Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln C. Andrews, 15th Cav., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a fine baby boy, born Friday.

The pistol competitors from this garrison who took part in the division competition at Fort Niagara, N.Y., are returning to the post. The scores were not as good as was anticipated. Pistol and rifle practice in the Cavalry for the season is completed and the troops are now drilling, regimental formation. To-morrow men who have necessary qualifications for expert riflemen will be examined by the commanding officer.

The chief topic of conversation at the post now is when will the command go to the maneuvers, etc. The time set is about Aug. 10, but the route has not been given out. That the command will march 300 miles can be safely stated, but further than this nothing definite is known for publication.

Lieut. Frank E. Hopkins, Art. Corps, under orders to proceed to the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, during the past week has been getting his household goods ready for shipment, and with his family intends leaving the post about the middle of next month.

The welcome appropriation for the overhauling of the bowling alleys has been received and work will begin immediately. Heretofore match games on the alleys had to be either cancelled or played in Burlington. Bowling

enthusiasts are overjoyed to learn that the alleys will be put in shape.

A detachment of twenty-four recruits arrived for the 15th Cavalry the past week, from Fort Slocum. Lieut. Leon R. Partridge, 15th Cav., has been placed in charge of recruits arriving, and the new men will be quartered in the band quarters until they have attained proficiency.

Authority for the Artillery target practice has been received and the range selected, but it has been decided to postpone the practice until after the maneuvers.

FORT HARRISON.

Fort Harrison, Mont., July 23, 1904.

The troops of the garrison, under the command of Col. James A. Buchanan, left Monday morning, July 18, on their practice march to the Yellowstone Park. They camped at East Helena the first night, and in the afternoon were visited by the ladies of the post. In the evening the officers were entertained at dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Braden.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin L. Arnold, of Porto Rico, arrived in the garrison July 12 to be the guests of Col. James A. Buchanan.

Capt. and Mrs. George A. Skinner and Mrs. E. L. Golding were host and hostess on Wednesday evening, July 13, at a delightful lawn and guessing party. The first part of the evening was devoted to the guessing contest, the prizes being awarded to Miss Scott, Miss Dugan, Major Elias Chandler and Capt. William R. Dashiel. On the lawn were two large tents from which refreshments were served. A large number of Japanese lanterns were used in decorating and lighting the lawn, which presented a beautiful appearance. During the evening music was furnished by the 2d Infantry band. Those who enjoyed the pleasant occasion were Col. James A. Buchanan, Miss Dugan, Miss Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin L. Arnold, Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Sanford, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Sievers, Mrs. E. Zinnerman, Capt. and Mrs. Ernest B. Gose, Lieut. Thomas B. Crockett, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter C. Sweeney, Judge N. W. McConnell, Capt. and Mrs. Isaac C. Jenks, Lieut. Charles F. Severson, Capt. and Mrs. William R. Dashiel, Miss Pearson, Mrs. R. N. Pearson, Capt. William B. Cochran, Mr. John Tatem, Mrs. Broadwater, Mrs. B. H. Tatem, Miss Broadwater, Miss Princeton, and Major and Mrs. Elias Chandler.

Miss Nella K. Allensworth left Saturday afternoon, July 16 for an extended eastern trip.

Lieut. Thomas B. Crockett gave a jolly party Thursday evening, July 14, at the Broadwater Natatorium. After a plunge for some time in the warm water the party returned to the home of Capt. and Mrs. Isaac C. Jenks, where a most enjoyable chafing dish supper was served. Those in the party were Capt. and Mrs. Jenks, Miss Jenks, Miss Keene, Miss Buchanan, Mrs. E. Zinnerman and Miss Zinnerman.

Friends of Mrs. Hunter B. Nelson will regret to hear that she is confined to the house with an illness that threatens to be rather serious. Miss Annie Pearson, of Birmingham, Ala., is a visitor in the garrison, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. William R. Dashiel.

Complimentary to Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Gen. Charles F. Humphrey and Capt. Grote Hutcheson, Colonel Buchanan entertained at dinner Saturday, July 9. The table presented a most beautiful appearance in its decorations of sweet peaches. Besides the guests of honor, those present were Miss Dugan, Miss Scott, Mrs. Joseph K. Tooze, Mrs. Thomas H. Carter and Capt. and Mrs. Isaac C. Jenks.

A most delightful affair of the past week was the card party given Friday evening, July 15, by Capt. and Mrs. William R. Dashiel, complimentary to the visiting ladies in the garrison. The Dashells are among the most hospitable people in the garrison and their entertainments are always viewed with pleasant anticipations by their friends. Sixty-three was the feature of Friday evening's affair, and as a result of the scores made the prizes were awarded to Miss Pearson, Mrs. John B. Sanford and Capt. Ernest B. Gose. At the close of the game a dainty lunch was served.

Major Allen Allensworth, Chaplain, 24th Inf., returned Tuesday, July 12, from a short trip East. Mrs. Broadwater, of Helena, gave a most delightful plunge party Monday morning, July 11, at the Broadwater Natatorium, complimentary to General Chaffee and his party. Those invited to meet the General were Mrs. Tooze, Mrs. Harlow, Miss Broadwater, Mrs. Carter, Colonel Buchanan, Miss Dugan, Miss Scott, Capt. and Mrs. Jenks and Lieut. Crockett. Mrs. E. Zinnerman and Miss Zinnerman, who have been the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Boulard in Helena. Mrs. S. P. Gunn, after a trip through the Yellowstone park, returned to the garrison Sunday, July 17.

Capt. and Mrs. Dashiel were host and hostess at an informal dinner Wednesday, July 20. In the decorations of the table the hostess had a particularly pleasing arrangement of nasturtiums. Covers were laid for seven, and the guests were Miss Anne Pearson, Mrs. Elias Chandler and Dr. and Mrs. Robert E. Sievers.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 25, 1904.

Miss Genevieve Fenlon left last Wednesday to join her mother in Washington, whence they will go to Atlantic City for the summer. Mrs. Strubel and daughter, who have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. L. M. Koehler, left last Thursday for their home in Waterloo, Iowa.

Capt. Herbert Deakyne, E.C., and Lieut. E. H. Agnew, 6th Inf., competitors for the Division Pistol Competition, leave next Tuesday for Fort Riley. Lieut. Arthur Williams, E.C., competitor for the Division Cavalry Competition, left last Thursday for Fort Riley. Capt. B. A. Poore, 6th Inf., Lieut. K. T. Smith, 6th Inf., and Lieut. W. B. McCaskey, 21st Inf., have gone to Fort Sheridan to take part in the competition. Quite a number of enlisted men were also sent to this competition. Lieut. H. Erickson, 7th Inf., left Friday for Columbus, Ohio. Lieut. R. S. Bamberg, 7th Cav., left Friday for New York city. He will join his regiment in time for the Manassas maneuvers.

Mrs. W. L. Simpson will spend the summer in Portland, Me. Lieut. and Mrs. Henry returned from their wedding tour last Saturday. Attorney Randolph Schindel of Cincinnati, Ohio, is spending a few days with his mother and brothers.

Co. I, 6th Inf., left Thursday for St. Louis in command of Capt. W. L. Simpson, and during his absence Capt. J. B. Schindel is acting adjutant. Lieut. K. T. Smith, 6th Inf., and Lieut. William Caples, E.C., have been detailed for duty at the World's Fair.

Last Tuesday was the regular field day, and although the hard rain in the morning made things very difficult for a while, all the feats were performed with much enthusiasm. The winners of events were as follows: 100-yard dash, Private Worthen, Co. F, 6th Inf.; 16-lb. shot-put, Sergt. McNally, Co. A, Engrs.; wheel-barrow race, Lucas Montague, Co. A, Engrs.; running broad jump, Sergt. McNally, Co. A, Engrs.; potato race, Private Boldric, Co. D, 6th Inf.; running high jump, Private Moyer, Co. D, Engrs. The infantry won the relay race. The tug of war was won by the Engineers. The baseball game in the afternoon, with the Engineers Battalion and the 2d Battalion, 6th Inf., was won by the Infantry with a score of 7 to 4.

Lieut. Col. R. H. R. Loughborough, 6th Inf., who is in charge of the prisoners, has arranged a schedule whereby one whole company is detailed on guard for one week at a time. The improvement in the roads, etc., around

and in the post is very marked, and this manner of guarding the prisoners seems to be very satisfactory.

Quite a number of post people attended Ringling Brothers circus Friday afternoon and evening. The Friday evening hop and the band concert were both postponed on account of the circus. The band concert was given Sunday evening.

Capt. and Mrs. Raymond gave a hop supper last week in honor of their sister, Miss Gertrude King. The supper was served on the lawn which was decorated with Japanese lanterns and rugs. Among those present were: The Misses Duncan, Van Horn, Strubel, McLean and Burkhardt; Captain Simons, Lieutenants Anderson, Hughes, Palmer, Williams, Mitchell, Hannum, Bamberger, Elliott, Mauborgne and Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Coppock have gone to St. Paul, Minn., where they will visit for some time before rejoining their regiment.

CANDIDATES FOR COMMISSIONS.

The following is a list of the candidates for commission undergoing instruction at Fort Leavenworth. Capt. R. A. Brown, 4th Cav., is in charge and Capt. W. O. Oury, 24th Inf., Lieut. E. H. Hitchman, 1st Cav., and Lieut. W. H. Hughes, 13th Inf., have been detailed as instructors: Bull, F. N., Corp., K Troop, 11th Cav.; Campbell, B. R., Sergt., K Troop, 13th Cav.; Corbley, J. B., Q.M. Sergt., D Troop, 5th Cav.; Crawford, L. R., Sergt., H Troop, 43rd Cav.; DeLancey, J. B., 1st Cl. Sergt., Sig. Corps.; Elliott, C. B., Corp., M Troop, 11th Cav.; French, J. C., Corp., I Troop, 13th Cav.; Golden, F. J., Sergt., Sig. Corps.; Hauser, B. A., Corp., K Troop, 3d Cav.; Malloy, M. E., 1st Cl. Sergt., Hosp. Corps.; Martin, C. B., Corp., F Troop, 15th Cav.; Mignakski, R. F., Sergt., H Troop, 13th Cav.; Minnegrode, F. L., 1st Sergt., F Troop, 12th Cav.; Moore, J. C., Pvt., Band, 5th Cav.; McCroskey, B. B., 1st Sergt., B Troop, 15th Cav.; Potts, John, Sergt., B Troop, 3d Cav.; Powell, G., Corp., F Troop, 15th Cav.; Rossow, R., Sergt., H Troop, 14th Cav.; Skirvin, E. E., Sergt., A Troop, 12th Cav.; Smith, T. F., Pvt., Hosp. Corps.; Webster, R. B., Pvt., K Co., 2d Inf.; Beilinger, E. E., Pvt., A Co., 19th Inf.; Bissell, H. H., Sergt., 3d Co., C.A.; Dowell, C. M., Corp., C Co., 17th Inf.; Downer, J. W., 1st Sergt., 13th Co., C.A.; Edgerly, G. W., Corp., 51st Co., C.A.; Erwin, S. P., Pvt., G Co., 16th Inf.; Hoop, O. W., Corp., C Co., 12th Inf.; Kaempfer, A. B., Corp., H Co., 16th Inf.; Kennedy, W. R., Sergt., B Co., 22d Inf.; Merrill, A. C., Sergt., 3d Co., C.A.; Moorman, F., Batt. Sergt., 1st Inf.; Osterman, F. G., Corp., 3d Co., C.A.; Overholzer, F. E., Master Electrician; Pierson, W. F., Sergt., 23rd Battery, F.A.; Sampson, C. L., Batt. Sergt., Major, 6th Inf.; True, W. F., Batt. Sergt., Major, 11th Inf.; Upham, H. G., Q.M., Sergt., M Co., 12th Inf.; Ullo, J. A., Batt. Sergt., Major, 2d Inf.; Van Horn, J. H., Sergt., G Co., 29th Inf.; Wiley, A. S., Sergt., 31st Co., C.A.; Topham, J. L., Corp., G Co., 6th Inf.; Mason, Jr., C. W., Corp., I Co., 4th Inf.; Parker, H. C., Sergt., D Troop, 10th Cav.; Randall, W. A., Pvt. of Cav., Gen. Recruiting Service.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., July 24, 1904.

Mr. and Mrs. James Bloomfield of Chicago, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. J. L. Griffes, wife of Chaplain Griffes, 4th Cav. They will leave this week for Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., where they will visit their other daughter, Mrs. Mowry, wife of 1st Lieut. Phillip Mowry, 15th Cav.

Arrangements have been completed for the post team to visit Fort Leavenworth on Saturday, Aug. 6, to play the team representing that post. An excursion will be run from this post on that day, which promises to be a big affair.

The post team journeyed to Wamego on Monday with a crippled team, with the result that it lost to the tune of 7-5. Owing to changes of position necessary, and to the illness of two pitchers and the absence of Seeds and Goesback, there was a lack of confidence in each other that was noticeable. In the seventh Freidell replaced Hay in the box, and several other changes were made, with beneficial results. On Saturday the post team tried conclusions with the team representing the Field Artillery Battalion from Fort Leavenworth. The game was too one-sided to be interesting, although both teams put up a good article of the game. Alf and Puffit did the twirling honors for the Leavenworthites, and Freidell for Riley. The latter, although a new one, did himself proud, and used his head wonderfully well. But two hits were made off his delivery. Score, Riley 8, Leavenworth 0.

Lieut. Orson L. Early, 8th Cav., has been relieved as post exchange officer and Lieut. W. A. McCain, 8th Cav., detailed in his stead. The administration of Lieutenant Early has been energetic and successful to a marked degree and the post exchange is now on a footing of which any in the Service might well be proud.

Fort Riley and Abilene played a closely contested game on the Athletic park diamond yesterday afternoon in the presence of an oldtime crowd of fans. The game was of the right kind, and it was in doubt to the very last. Hay did the twirling for Riley, Main being sick in bed. Score, Abilene 5, Fort Riley 4. On Sunday next the A. G. Spaulding's, of Kansas City, will try conclusions with ours on the home grounds. Corr, the team's former catcher, recently discharged by purchase, is catching for Topeka in the Missouri Valley League, and according to newspaper reports is making good every day. Jack Foot, a former Fort Riley pitcher, and an ex-member of the 8th Cavalry, is pitching in the Missouri Valley League for Iola, and is touted as the highest salaried man in the league.

A communication has been received from Lieut. Col. H. P. Kingsbury, 8th Cav., commandant of the Jefferson Guard at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, stating that he is desirous of securing men discharged from the Service with character "excellent" for service on the guard at St. Louis. Men with furloughs for three months with an "excellent" character will also be taken on during the period of their absence. Certain physical requirements must be complied with.

Maj. H. M. Andrews, Field Art., arrived from Fort Leavenworth on Wednesday of last week, and at once assumed command of the Field Artillery Battalion from that post, relieving Capt. H. C. Schumm, Field Art. Major Andrews has been on detached service at St. Louis, inspecting horses to be purchased for the Government.

Capt. and Mrs. Edgar A. Fry, 13th Inf., who have been the guests of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Maus, left last week for Alcatraz Island, Cal., where the Captain is stationed. Major and Mrs. W. H. Coffin received on Thursday evening on the occasion of their wedding anniversary. A large number of friends paid their respects during the evening, which was spent in a most pleasant manner. Mrs. Austin, wife of Lieut. W. A. Austin, 4th Cav., rejoined the garrison from Leavenworth, Kas., where she has been visiting her parents. Miss Charlotte Hill, niece of Capt. and Mrs. George O. Cross, left for her home in Louisville, Ky., last week, after a pleasant stay in the post. Miss Gaddela Gaines of Louisville, Ky., who has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. Maus, left on Monday for her home.

The Fort Leavenworth command is pounding away at target practice, with the prospect of completing its course by the end of this week, if not before, if the weather should prove favorable. Already fully two-thirds of the ammunition allowance has been expended, and some remarkably good scores made. It is probable that the practice of the 16th Battery may be somewhat delayed owing to the non-arrival of a portion of its ammunition.

The 4th Cavalry band leaves on Tuesday for Clay Center, Kas., where it will play a week's engagement during the Chautauqua meeting to be held at that place.

The Artillery battalion is contemplating the building of several bridges over as many ravines to the northwest of the Artillery post, for convenience in reaching

that part of the reservation used for target practice and other purposes.

Mr. F. H. Masters of Newton, Kas., who arrived at the post this week, will, it is understood, take charge of the new gymnasium. He is a graduate of the State Normal School, a member of the Y.M.C.A., and is said to be an athlete of no mean order and a first class instructor in gymnastics. The State headquarters of the Y.M.C.A., is in receipt of a Victor phonograph, valued at \$250, which will shortly be forwarded to this post, where it will be installed at Y.M.C.A. headquarters in the gymnasium building. The machine is a gift from Miss Helen Gould of New York city.

The students of the training school for farriers and blacksmiths were engaged on Wednesday in the dissection of a horse which recently died in the public service. Doctors Plummer and Powers were in charge. The students exhibit great interest in this class of work.

Capt. George H. Cameron, 4th Cav., secretary of the School of Application, is engaged in drawing a map of the reservation which will be of great value during maneuvers. When completed it will be 5x7 feet. The map is from a survey of Captain Cameron's and when completed will be so correct and drawn to such a scale that trees and other like objects can be located. During maneuvers if a battery were able to sight an opposing force near one of these landmarks its fuses could be set with absolute certainty.

The 7th Field Battery received eleven recruits from Jefferson Barracks on July 24. There are now over one hundred vacancies in the field batteries at this post.

The contestants in the Division Competition have arrived, and by Sunday night a camp of considerable proportions was in full swing, near the old range and west of the pumping station, with Lieut. Col. Peter S. Bonas, 1st Cav., in charge. The competitors number about 130, coming from the Cavalry and Field Artillery in this division. Capt. Augustus C. Macomb, 5th Cav., from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., has been announced as chief of staff during the national competition. Major W. F. Wilder, A.A.G., chief range officer; 1st Lieut. John Watson, 8th Cav., adjutant and statistical officer; range officers: Lieuts. Dorsey Cullen, 3d Cav., J. C. Richter, Jr., 4th Cav., N. M. Cartmell, 10th Cav., W. S. Martin, 4th Cav., E. R. W. McCabe, 6th Cav., O. N. Tyler, 4th Cav. The following officers from this post will be on duty at the range during the competitions: Lieuts. E. P. Lauron, 11th Cav., Talbot Smith, 8th Cav., A. F. Casad, F. A., J. P. Terrell, F.A., and A. S. Hixson, 4th Cav. An excellent mess has been established for the competitors, with Q.M. Sergt. Harry Hanan in charge. He was recently appointed from 1st sergeant, Troop K, 8th Cav.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., July 25, 1904.

Mrs. John Miller Horton, regent of the Buffalo chapter of the D.A.R., gave a beautiful dinner at Falconwood in honor of Major and Mrs. George Bell, Jr., their guest, Major Edward F. Glenn, 5th Inf., and the officers and their wives of Fort Porter. Gen. and Mrs. William Auman were among the guests, and a pleasant feature of the occasion was the opportunity it gave everyone to meet Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, who is staying at Falconwood. Mrs. Horton is one of Buffalo's most charming hostesses and has extended many graceful courtesies to the Army people stationed here.

Miss Fannie Gibson Bell is visiting friends in Carlisle, going later to the St. Louis Exposition. Miss Wessel, daughter of Gen. Henry W. Wessel, is the guest of Miss Mitchell.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph B. Lister have returned from their wedding journey. Lieut. Grosvenor L. Townsend was one of the ushers at the wedding of Miss Grace L. Townsend to Mr. Robert W. Mackintosh, which took place in St. John's Episcopal church, Elizabeth, N.J., on Tuesday evening, July 19.

Miss Mitchell leaves soon for Bar Harbor. Many of the young people from the post have attended the Creature concerts at Convention Hall.

Lieut. Kent Browning, who has been detached for temporary duty at Fort Niagara, will return to Fort Porter Aug. 15. Companies I and M returned from Fort Niagara Sunday of last week. Captains Buffington and Upton remained for the competition.

Gen. and Mrs. William E. Dougherty gave a delightful little dinner at the Country Club on Saturday evening, in honor of Major and Mrs. George Bell, Jr. The guests included Mrs. John Miller Horton and Major Edward F. Glenn. Col. and Mrs. Symons have arrived in town to spend the balance of the summer. Gen. and Mrs. Theodore A. Bingham leave soon for Narragansett Pier. Mr. Josiah Merrow of Galveston, Texas, who since his return from abroad has been at the post the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Lewis S. Sorley, left Saturday for Galveston.

Major George Bell, Jr., entertained at an informal luncheon on Saturday in honor of his guest, Major Edward F. Glenn, 5th Inf. Major Glenn is now at Fort Niagara, N.Y. M.B.S.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., July 26, 1904.

Mrs. Blunt, wife of Col. S. E. Blunt, Ord. Dept., and her daughter, Miss Blunt, are the guests of Mrs. Glenn, wife of Major E. F. Glenn. Unfortunately Miss Blunt has been ill ever since her arrival, but she is now convalescing. Miss Emily Davis, who has been the guest of Mrs. Martin, said good-bye to her many admiring friends in the regiment and left for more summer visits to friends in other parts of New York on Wednesday last.

The hop in the administration building on last Friday night was one of the prettiest yet given here and a more enjoyable evening cannot be imagined. The receiving line consisted of Mrs. Borden, wife of Lieut. Col. G. P. Borden, Mrs. Glenn, wife of Major Glenn, and Mrs. Fremont, wife of Major F. P. Fremont, all of whom were exquisitely gowned. Mrs. Fremont appeared extremely well in spite of her recent illness. Many guests from the city were present and several officers and ladies from Fort Ethan Allen, among whom were Major and Mrs. Curtis B. Hoppin, 15th Cav., Lieutenants Lear, Ely, Martin and Pickel; Mrs. Pickel, Misses Gale and Brander.

Chaplain George H. Jones had the pleasure of officiating at the beautiful christening ceremony of James Noble Wiley, Jr., on Tuesday at five o'clock. Four generations of the Wiley family were present, most prominent, of course, being the center of attraction, James Noble Wiley, Jr. His great-grandmother, Mrs. Noble, of Montgomery, Ala., was also present, and everyone was struck by the remarkable youthfulness of this lady, her charming manner and the erect carriage which characterized the four generations represented. Perhaps the proudest one in attendance was the grandmother of this interesting 5th Infantryman, Mrs. A. A. Wiley, who seems more like an aunt than a grandmother, so extremely youthful in appearance is she. Lieut. Col. George P. Borden, who gave Miss Hewitt Trapp away to be the bride of Lieut. Noble H. Wiley in Manila a year ago last spring, and Major Henry D. Snyder, were the two godfathers and Mrs. Snyder was godmother. To insure against a tearful ceremony His Highness was held by the colored servant who has been a nurse in young Mrs. Wiley's family for years, so the only possibility of a disappointed member of the household lay in Vincenti, the devoted little Filipino boy who was assigned to Lieutenant Wiley by his mother while serving in the Cagayan. The house was daintily decorated with ferns and sweet violets. The bowl from which the baby was sprinkled was one presented to the Wiley's on the occasion of their marriage by the men of his company. The punch and wafers were served from a table covered with a handsome Canton-cloth, a gift from one battalion of the regiment. Altogether it was one of the prettiest christenings imaginable and the hero's manner through-

out the ceremony was remarkable, for his quiet demeanor did not forsake him.

Several dinner parties and lunches have been given recently in honor of Mrs. Chatfield's sister, Mrs. Paul, widow of Colonel Paul, U.S.A., and daughter of the late General Rains, U.S.A., and not General Davis as stated last week through error. Mrs. Rafferty, widow of Colonel Rafferty, gave a lunch recently in honor of Mrs. Paul, at which eighteen ladies were present. Still devoted to the Cavalry, Colonel Rafferty's branch of the Service, Mrs. Rafferty arranged all her decorations in yellow, graceful bunches of nasturtiums filling in the spaces on the mahogany table between the dailies, while at each cover was a bouquet of the yellow blossoms, tied with ribbon of the same color.

Mr. and Mrs. Harley Drury of Galesburg, Ill., have been visiting their niece, Mrs. Snyder, and Major Snyder. Accompanying them was the charming cousin of Mrs. Snyder, Miss Mabel Stevens, also of Galesburg, while another uncle, Mr. Homer Drury, of Essex Junction, Vt., has also been the guest of the Snyders. It is a source of great regret to every member of the 6th Infantry that Major Snyder has been ordered away. Mrs. Snyder goes to Essex Junction, Vt., to-morrow to attend a family reunion of the Drury family, to which she belongs by birth.

Lieutenant Wood's brother, Mr. Wood, from Herkimer, is the guest of Mrs. Wood during her husband's absence at Niagara. Mrs. Wood entertained at dinner on Sunday night in honor of Miss Wood and Mr. Wood.

Gen. and Mrs. Hall and son and daughter are the guests of Col. and Mrs. Adams for a few days. They leave to-morrow. Mrs. Weed has returned to her home in Muscatine, Iowa, after a delightful visit at Mrs. Borden's. Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Safford of Des Moines, Iowa, are to be in the post for a few days as the guests of Mrs. Safford's sister, Mrs. Beck.

Dr. and Mrs. Gamble gave a delightful reception, followed by dancing, at their summer home on Cumberland Head on Tuesday night. Many from the post were present.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., July 26, 1904.

A close observer of weather conditions at Fort Snelling reported a difference of 124 degrees between 12 o'clock noon on Sunday, Jan. 24, and 12 o'clock noon last Monday. The extreme heat of the past week awakened pleasant recollections in the minds of many, of times and experiences in the islands across the seas and furnished the uninitiated a foretaste of what awaits them when they shall proceed with the regiment to our new possessions in the spring of the following year. The oppressive heat, however, did not seem to have a depressing effect upon the social life of the garrison which, in spite of climatic conditions, has been exceedingly pleasant.

On Monday evening an informal hop was given in the post hall, which was greatly enjoyed by all. After the hop Mrs. E. B. Frick gave a delightful hop supper in honor of the visiting ladies in the post. Col. and Mrs. Gardner spent Sunday at Lake Minnetonka. Mrs. Hall entertained at bridge whist on Wednesday afternoon. The guests were Mrs. and Miss Rogers, of St. Paul, Mrs. Patton, of Detroit, Mich., Miss Brewer, of Annapolis, Md., Mrs. Frick, Mrs. Gardner and Mrs. Dwyer, of this garrison.

First Sergt. Hugh Straughan left the post on Friday evening with the eight best rifle shots of the 21st Infantry, who will compete in the annual small arms competition of the Northern Division. Corps. Lewis C. Coleman and D. H. Smith, of the batteries stationed here, left the same time for Fort Riley, to represent the Artillery of Fort Snelling in the annual pistol competition.

Lieut. A. B. I., who has been designated to represent his regiment as a competitor at the pistol competition for the Atlantic Division, to be held at Fort Niagara, N.Y., was formerly a member of Co. D, 13th Minnesota Volunteers.

Governor Van Sant and several members of his staff visited Camp Lakeview, Lake City, on Thursday, to review the 2d Regiment, Minnesota National Guard. The Governor was met at the train by Colonel Reeve and all the officers of the regiment, who accompanied him to the Colonel's tent. The usual salute of seventeen guns was fired at half-minute intervals.

Capt. B. F. Cheatham, Q.M. Dept., who is in charge of the construction work at Indianapolis, visited Fort Snelling, last week, particularly to inspect the new construction work here, with a view toward adopting some of the salient features in the plans for the Indianapolis post.

Mrs. and Miss Patton, of Detroit, Mich., who have been visiting Col. and Mrs. Gardner for several weeks, returned to their home on Friday. Capt. William K. Naylor, 9th Inf., formerly an officer of the 4th Minnesota Volunteers, is in St. Paul on a few days' leave from Fort Leavenworth. Lieutenant Morris, the new officer assigned to this regiment, reported for duty last week and was assigned to Co. D.

The 2d Battalion, 21st Inf., ordered to the Minnesota State target range, left for Lake City on Sunday morning at seven o'clock. The battalion took the same route followed when the regiment marched overland last year, crossing the Minnesota river on the ferry opposite the post and from there marching in a southwesterly direction. The officers with the battalion were Capt. T. Dwyer, in command, Lieut. A. I. Harrison, adjutant, Capt. C. Stacy, Lieut. Lucius C. Bennett, Lieutenants McLaughlin, Jordan and Lanza, and Dr. Tefft. They were accompanied for some distance by the 21st Infantry band, and by some of the remaining officers and several ladies of the garrison, who, notwithstanding the early hour, had come to witness their departure. The day was an ideal one and the roads in a most excellent condition. They expect to arrive in Lake City on Thursday.

The post seems quite deserted at present. Lieutenants Brewer and Preston have gone to Fort Sheridan, Ill., to act as judges in the competitive target contest. Lieutenant Ware left Saturday for a month's leave at his former home in Virginia. Captain McCaskey left on Sunday for Lancaster, Pa., where he will proceed to Delaware, N.J., to take up the work of instruction in military tactics next fall.

Col. and Mrs. Williams, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Gardner and Mrs. Patton, of Detroit, were the guests at a luncheon given at the Commercial Club, St. Paul, by Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Smith. Mrs. J. Kline is staying with her daughter, Mrs. Dwyer, during the absence of Captain Dwyer at Lake City.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, O., July 26, 1904.

We are unanimous in our gratitude for a remarkably cool summer, in fact are enjoying all the delights of a summer resort without its many inconveniences. Although the garrison is somewhat depleted, there seems to be a general desire to keep the social ball rolling.

Capt. P. H. Mullay gave the first of his series of dinners last Tuesday. The guest of honor was Miss Aldus of Columbus, who will shortly leave for the Orient. The dinner was chaperoned by Mrs. Arthur Williams and included the younger element of the garrison. Captain Robinson gave a most enjoyable coaching party followed by a dinner at the Country Club. Mrs. Arthur Williams was the hostess at a dinner Wednesday to Miss Kilbourne, who is the guest of her daughter. The dinner was followed by a theater party, Mrs. Williams having secured the four lower boxes at "The Empire."

Doctors Brown and Clayton entertained at a house-warming Thursday. As the evening was delightfully cool it was not a misnomer. The interior of the house was exquisitely decorated and it was difficult to believe the hosts had so recently started their own menage.

Mrs. Ewing, the wife of the surgeon, Major Charles B. Ewing, did the honors. A champagne supper was served at small tables, the Medical Corps colors being carried out in every detail.

A progressive veranda luncheon was given by Mrs. Crain on Friday at two o'clock. The combination of green from the vines and the mass of green peas on the tables was ravishing. Mrs. Crain is a most charming hostess, and her luncheon was perfectly appointed. Mrs. Ewing has just returned from Bar Harbor, where she has been elaborately entertained. Lieut. and Mrs. Gracie have issued invitations for a dinner Thursday, Aug. 2.

FORT NIOBARA.

Fort Niobara, Neb., July 23, 1904.

Captain and Mrs. Bush gave a very handsome dinner party last week to Colonel and Mrs. Hoyt and Major and Mrs. Penrose; covers were laid for twenty-six.

The officers and ladies of the garrison gave a reception and dance last Saturday evening to Colonel and Mrs. Hoyt which proved the largest and most enjoyable affair of the season.

Lieut. and Mrs. Brandt returned from their wedding trip Thursday, and the same evening the band tendered them a serenade. Miss Hickey of Washington is the guest of Captain and Mrs. Lenihan. The Misses Brown were "at home" Thursday afternoon from 4 till 6 p.m. in honor of Miss Hickey of Washington and Miss Bell of Chicago.

Lieutenant Straat will represent the 25th Infantry at the Infantry and Cavalry School, Leavenworth, this year. Lieutenant Dodge left for Fort Sheridan yesterday where he takes part in the competition.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

The Naval Militia of Rhode Island returned July 23 from their week's camp at Block Island in excellent condition and had enjoyed the week's duty. During the week there were four battalion drills, two skirmish drills, one day of target practice, a practice march, boat drills at all times and other regular duties in the line of camp work. The week is generally regarded by officers and men as having been a very profitable one.

The Annual Camp of Instruction of the Indiana National Guard for 1904, was ordered to be held at Fort Benjamin Harrison, near Indianapolis, from July 27 to August 5. The "Manual of Tent Pitching," prepared by a board of officers of the 10th U.S. Infantry is prescribed for use of the Guard and will be observed. Major F. R. Charlton, M.D., and Major W. H. Kershner, C.S., issued valuable instructions relating to their respective departments, and Lieut. A. B. Schauz, A.D.C., instructions relative to reports and books and papers.

Colonel Dyer of the 12th N.Y., is having details of men from each company in his regiment instructed in cooking every week, preparatory to the Virginia maneuvers.

General Harries, commanding the D.C. Militia, desires as many officers of his brigade as may be able to do so to witness the Manassas maneuvers as spectators. He has arranged to establish a small camp near General Corbin's headquarters to accommodate himself and those of his officers who accompany him to the Bull Run battlefield.

Dr. Frederick Hudson of Hoosick Falls, N.Y., surgeon of Company M, 2d Regiment, N.G.N.Y., was taken to Troy, N.Y., July 26 from St. Louis, where he developed insanity. He was removed to the Albany Hospital.

Capt. W. Baker, 12th Separate Co., N.G.N.Y., has resigned on account of business.

The annual shooting competitions of the National Guard and Naval Militia of New York, will be held at Creedmoor Aug. 4, 5 and 6.

First Lieut. John L. Russell of Company E, 47th N.Y., has been unanimously elected captain of that company, vice Harry B. Baldwin, promoted major.

Col. David E. Austin, 13th N.Y., has been granted a leave for one month, beginning August 10, and will spend the time cruising on his new yacht, Wayward. He will visit Bar Harbor, Marblehead and other resorts along the New England coast.

The Oglethorpe Light Infantry of Savannah, Ga., on July 21, celebrated, in that city, the forty-third anniversary of the first battle of Manassas with a parade, completing the exercises with a supper and speech-making at Thunderbolt. Among the Confederate companies which participated in that famous battle, none gave a better account of itself than did the Oglethorpe Light Infantry, the depleted roster telling the gallantry of those who constituted its membership. Among the speakers at the banquet was Gen. W. W. Gordon, who related a number of interesting incidents of the Civil War. General Gordon electrified his hearers by predicting a war in which the Oglethorpes would be called upon to take part. "The time will come in the life of some of you when you will be called on to do hard fighting. Some of you will have an opportunity to see actual warfare. I do not know why, or for what cause, the war will come, but mark my words, it will come within the active lives of the present members of this company."

WASHINGTON JOINT MANEUVERS.

Adjutant General Drain of Washington, in an official communication relative to the joint maneuvers of organizations of the Army and Washington National Guard at Murray, Washington, this month, says:

"In the joint maneuver camp just closed officers and men of the National Guard of Washington again demonstrated their ability to do first class work. The discipline was all that could be desired; the camp and kitchens were clean; the field work was excellent; the close order drill was good enough to answer the purpose for which it was intended; but last, and most important of all, the ability to hit with the rifle any desired object, as evidenced by a team of twelve taken from the force, was clearly demonstrated.

"The Army and Interstate Rifle Match, which took place on the 7th, 8th and 9th of July, was closely contested. The Army Team, which was headed by Capt. F. G. Lawton, 19th U.S. Infantry, who finished second in the Army last year, was a very strong team. It is doubtful if any department of the Army could put twelve better men on the range. The team had an additional advantage, in that Captain Lawton, as range officer, had been upon the ground on which the match was shot for over two months, as had also several of the men who shot on the team.

"The conditions of the match were as follows: Teams of twelve officers or men of the respective organizations. Distances shot over the first day—200 and 600 yards slow fire; 200 and 500 yards rapid fire; 20 seconds time. Second day—800 and 1,000 yards slow fire; 10 shots at each range; 2 sighting shots at each range slow fire. Third day—Two skirmish runs.

"All the Washington team except Captain Liggett and Private Dutton were from Co. E, 2d Infantry. Sergeant Richardson was high man on the team at the close of the second day's shooting. The total for the team during the three days was 4,001 points. The Army team shot 4,009, while the team from the Oregon National Guard shot 3,536.

"Too much credit cannot be given these officers and men. The team won all the way through was of the best; there was a unanimous disposition on the part of all to make the team score as high as possible. It is well understood that the real reason why this match was won by our team is, that the officers and men whose names appear above have been willing for the last two or three years to spend every minute which they could

take from business and legitimate pleasure upon the range in practice. There is no reason why every company in the regiment should not be able to shoot as well as Company E. The only cause of the superiority of that company in this direction is the harder work which it has been willing to do."

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

The petition of William H. Marigold, Jr., and fifty-six others, residents of Bridgeport, Conn., to be organized as an Infantry company, and attached to the 3d Infantry, to be known as "Company B, Connecticut National Guard," has been accepted. This company takes the place of the one disbanded recently, and makes Colonel Fitch's command complete, as a twelve company regiment. The new organization starts off with a large number of prominent young men in the city of Bridgeport as members of the rank and file, and will, no doubt, become a successful and popular command.

The interest taken by the Guard of Connecticut in the Inter-state and National Rifle Matches, which culminated in the sending, at the expense of the Military Department, a rifle team to Sea Girt, New Jersey, last fall, and resulted in placing the representatives of the Connecticut National Guard in a very creditable position in the figure of merit for rifle shooting, is to be further encouraged by the military authorities. Major E. Hill, Jr., I.S.A.P. and O.O. Brigade, has been directed to select a team, consisting of one team captain, one team coach, one team spotter, twelve principals, and three alternates, eighteen in all, to represent the State at the National Match at Fort Riley, Kansas, commencing August 22, 1904. In accordance with the foregoing Major Hill will have a competition shoot at South Manchester rifle range, August 3, 1904, (and August 4, if necessary), for places on the rifle team.

BORN.

ANDREWS.—At West Point, N.Y., July 22, 1904, a son, to the wife of Capt. L. C. Andrews, 15th U.S. Cav.

BUCK.—To the wife of Lieut. Frederick L. Buck, Art. Corps, on July 21, 1904, at Erie, Pa., a son.

LACKEY.—At Pago Pago, Samoa, April 18, 1904, a daughter to the wife of Lieut. H. E. Lackey, U.S.N.

STYER.—At Logan, Utah, July 22, 1904, to the wife of Capt. Henry D. Styer, 13th Inf., a daughter, Katherine Elizabeth Styer.

WIGGIN.—At Fort Mott, N.J., July 12, 1904, to Lieut. and Mrs. Carl E. Wiggin, a daughter.

MARRIED.

HOPKINS-KINZIE.—At Chicago, Ill., July 23, 1904, Mary Emma Kinzie, daughter of the late Lieut. George H. Kinzie, U.S.A., to Dr. Clarence W. Hopkins,

JOYES-BUTLER.—At Geneva, Switzerland, June 14, 1904, Capt. John Warren Joyes, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., to Miss Georgiana M. Butler of San Francisco, Cal.

LEWIS-EDWARDS.—At Fort Wingate, N.M., July 21, 1904, Lieut. J. H. Lewis, 5th U.S. Cav., to Miss Mary F. Edwards.

MC ELROY-WALLACE.—At Oakland, Cal., July 13, 1904, Miss Mary Bright Wallace and Lieut. Gilbert A. McElroy, 13th U.S. Inf.

TREMAINE-KENNEY.—At Wilmington, Del., July 14, 1904, Lieut. William C. Tremaine, 15th U.S. Cav., and Miss Lillian Kenney.

WAKEMAN-VICKERY.—On July 19, 1904, at the Church of the Centurion, Fort Monroe, Va., Edith Isabella, second daughter of Surg. Richard S. Vickery, lieutenant colonel, U.S.A., retired, of Hampton, Va., to Samuel Wiley Wakeman of Camden, N.J.

DIED.

BOSTWICK.—At sea on the Bremen, July 23, 1904, while en route to New York, the three-year old son of Lieut. L. A. Bostwick, U.S.N.

CLEMENT.—At Trieste, Austria, July 28, 1904, Lieut. James W. L. Clement, Jr., U.S.N., of typhoid fever.

COWLES.—At Fort Assiniboin, Mont., July 22, 1904, Mrs. Grace Espy Patton Cowles, wife of Major Cowles, 24th U.S. Inf.

GREENE.—At Boston, Mass., July 26, 1904, after a brief illness, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, Joseph Norton Greene, member of American Society of Civil Engineers, father of Capt. Lewis D. Greene, U.S.A., retired. Interment at Fredonia, Chautauqua County, New York.

LAKE.—At Montclair, N.J., July 15, 1904, Mary, eldest daughter of the late Dolos Lake, of San Francisco, and sister of the wife of Capt. C. W. Hunter, Art. Corps.

MITCHELL.—At Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., May 1, 1904, Ord. Sgt. John Mitchell, U.S.A.

STEWART.—At Sisconset, Mass., July 21, 1904, Brig. Gen. Charles S. Stewart, U.S.A., retired.

STEWART.—At Washington, D.C., July 16, 1904, Maria E. Stewart, wife of the late W. T. Stewart, and daughter of the late William Mayo, formerly a midshipman in the U.S.N., who resigned May 23, 1905.

TAYLOR.—At Sudbury, Ontario, Canada, July 26, 1904, Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, U.S.N.

WOOD.—At Halifax, N.S., July 19, 1904, John Taylor Wood, formerly a lieutenant in the U.S.N., who was dismissed April 2, 1861.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

L.—The length of the Great Eastern was 680 feet, breadth 83½ feet; depth 58 feet, gross tonnage 22,500.

INQUIRER.—The standard boats used in the U.S. Navy in order of size and weight are: Steam cutters, launches, cutters, barge, whaleboats, gig whaleboats, dingeys, balsas and punts. The weight of hulls vary from 13,591 pounds in the steam cutters, to 341 pounds for the punts.

P. L. J. asks: What is the width of the Mississippi river at New Orleans, where the S.P. ferry crosses? Answer: The river directly across at the point you mention is approximately 2,000 feet. The course of the river, however, is longer as it slants down the river.

J. D. S. asks: Who are the publishers of a map of the U.S. that is marked with an American flag to show the location of military posts and crossed sabers for battlefields? Answer: This map is published by the War Department.

G. P. A.—Send your claim to the Auditor for the War Department, Washington, D.C., with the proper statement of facts as to the loss of personal property.

C. S.—Appointments of officers in Philippine Scouts, are made by commanding general, Philippines Division, Manila, P.I., to whom applications should be sent.

A. B. Y.—The Army Regulations require enlisted men of the Army to salute commissioned officers of the Navy at all times and in all places. Regulations do not require warrant officers to be saluted.

DOLLIE asks: (1). When the Q.M. sergeant is not detailed in charge of the company mess, who is in charge of it? (2). When a company falls in and is formed for parade, before an officer takes command of it, the company, being color company, and the 1st sergeant is in command of it the colors march up, take their place on the left of the company, what salute to

the colors does the 1st sergeant give? Does he bring the company to present arms, face out, give rifle salute, then face in and bring the company to order arms, or bring the company to port arms, remain facing the company, salute then bring the company to order arms? Answer: (1). Generally, a line or duty sergeant is detailed by the commanding officer of the company. (2). The colors should never be placed with the color company unless a commissioned officer is in command.

THE PRAIRIE AND HER OFFICERS.

The Bangor (Me.) News of July 26, publishes an article on the U.S.S. Prairie and her men by Rev. R. Newberry Toms, pastor of the First Baptist church, East Lamoine, Me. With it are given likenesses of Capt. A. V. Wadham, commanding the Prairie, and Rev. H. W. Jones, the chaplain. A sketch of the Prairie and her history is given and of the personality of her officers. Captain Wadham is a gentleman of the old type, strict in his discipline, with a kindly heart, and a genial disposition that makes him to be beloved, as well as feared and respected by his men. He has a strong passion for music, and has one of the finest bands in the Navy on board his ship.

Lieut. Comdr. George R. Clark, the executive officer, is a splendid specimen of a naval officer, quick, exact, and ever on the alert to discover improved methods in naval matters on which he seems to concentrate all his energy. He is a strict disciplinarian, but beloved by his men, for his kindness, fairness and impartial justice.

Lieut. Comdr. John M. Ellicott, the navigator, is a man of few words, but a very great thinker and a good strategist. As a navigator, he is unexcelled in the Navy. He is honored and respected by all the officers and men on the ship. Lieut. Edward H. Watson, the son of Admiral Watson, is the worthy son of a worthy sire.

Lieut. Ernest L. Bennett, engineer officer, is an officer whose intense individuality is plainly stamped upon the fine body of men under him.

Lieut. O. S. Knepper is an "active and efficient officer," and Lieut. Edward H. Dunn "a careful and discreet officer."

Lieut. Lewis C. Richardson is a brilliant young officer, a good speaker, a splendid linguist, and he has been a great traveller. He is very witty and the best natured officer on the ship. He has a very attractive and agreeable manner, and is adored by the ladies. He was made a prince of Samoa by the special order of the king and court, and was offered in marriage the hand of the wealthiest and most beautiful princess in Samoa, but he preferred to remain in the Navy.

Surg. F. W. F. Wieber is a quiet, retiring gentleman. Paymaster Trevor W. Lentze is the son of Captain Lentze. He is a very clever officer and an expert in drill and is bound to rise in the Navy. His assistant, H. I. McCrea, appointed this year from Indiana, is a young man of splendid gifts and is making a splendid record.

Chaplain Harry W. Jones, D.D., is a noble man of sterling qualities, and a knowledge of the needs and peculiarities of humanity that has made him one of the most successful chaplains in the Navy.

Lieut. William Brackett, M.C., completes the list of commissioned officers.

The Prairie arrived at East Lamoine with the flagship Minneapolis just in season to take part in the celebration of July 4. The ship's band was sent to take part and the men from the Prairie and the Minneapolis freely mingled with the people and many officers from the Prairie also graced the festivities by their presence, and the true American spirit of a hundred years ago was paramount, and all the men and women present felt that they were free and equal. The writer says: "Capt. A. V. Wadham, through whose kindness and generosity the finest band in the Navy was present to fill the air with soul-stirring music, was accompanied by his excellent wife, who is a Southerner of much refinement and culture, and also by his friend, Rev. McClelland, of Newport, R.I., who when the captain was called upon for a speech, kindly took his place and gave an excellent address. Lieut. Louis C. Richardson also gave an excellent talk, that greatly edified and pleased all, especially the ladies, who were completely won by his charming manner. Then Chaplain Jones addressed the vast audience and all were thrilled with burning words of patriotic fire. The orator of the day, Rev. R. Newberry Toms, delivered an excellent address, and with the excellent vocal music made it a day long to be remembered in this section of Maine. Captain Wadham has endeared himself to everybody by his uniform kindness in doing all in his power to make the stay of his vessel in port a blessing to the community in which he has been heartily seconded by his noble staff of officers."

MARYLANDERS IN CONFEDERATE SERVICE.

Bergen Point, N.J., July 24, 1904.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of June 18 you did me the honor of publishing a communication in which I find myself accredited to the "18th Maryland C.S. Cavalry." The actual number of my regiment was the 1st Maryland.

The State of Maryland, while prevented by its geographical situation and other circumstances not necessary to specify here, from officially joining the Confederacy, still sent some 20,000 soldiers into the Southern ranks. But a small proportion of these, however, was represented in the distinctive organizations bearing the names of their State. The large majority making their way into the Confederacy singly or in small groups and by secret routes, took service with almost any troop they chance to strike. Being usually men of intelligence and education, many of them received promotion in the regiments to which they attached themselves, so that it was found to be difficult later, when the effort was made to organize the "Maryland Line," to induce them to come under the banner of their own State.

There were, therefore, more troops in actual Maryland organizations than one regiment and one battalion of Infantry; two battalions of Cavalry, and four batteries of Field Artillery, besides a few separate companies serving in other regiments. Hence it is obvious that the "18th Cavalry" would indicate an undue proportion of that arm to even so respectable a contingent as that which actually represented the State.

ALEX. C. REDWOOD.

A world's record in prize firing has just been made at Malta by H.M.S. Venerable; one of her 12-in. barbette guns fired nine rounds in three minutes, and scored nine hits.

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MANUAL OF INSTRUCTIONS OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF A TROOP OF CAVALRY IN SECURITY AND INFORMATION, With a scheme for progressive instructions in that subject, by Lieut. Jas. J. Bonham, 4th Cavalry. Price, 50 cents postpaid.

HUDSON-KIMBERLY PUBLISHING CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., July 21, 1904.

Saturday, July 16, marked an important day in the history of Vallejo and of the men of the United States Navy, when with most fitting and appropriate ceremonies, the new club house for sailors and marines, planned by Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla, towards which they have given money, untiring labor and never ceasing energy, and towards which every man of the Navy, from the admiral down to the apprentice boy, has given one day's pay, was dedicated and thrown open for the use of the men of the Service.

Invitations for the exercises were sent out by the Women's Auxiliary of the naval club house, and at an early hour the yard tug went down to bring up the guests from San Francisco. At 12:30 Rear Admiral and Mrs. McCalla entertained over a hundred guests at luncheon. The affair, like all of those given at the McCalla home, being most enjoyable.

The dedication exercises were held in the auditorium of the club house at three o'clock, and although the handsome little theater will hold many appreciative audiences in the future, when the jackies and marines hold their entertainments, it will never hold a larger or more appreciative one than that which filled it on Saturday last. Standing room was at a premium, while in the gallery, which was reserved for the enlisted men, the boys in blue occupied every available inch of space. The exercises opened with a prelude by the Mare Island station band, followed by an anthem, sung by Mrs. V. V. Harrier and the choir of the Mission of the Holy Spirit of Vallejo, after which the Right Rev. Bishop Moreland, of the Episcopal diocese of Sacramento, assisted by Chaplains A. A. McAlister and John B. Frazier, of the Navy, formally dedicated the building. Bishop Moreland delivered an excellent speech, in which he referred in glowing terms to the good done by Mrs. McCalla in the erection of the club house, spoke of the temptations to which the enlisted men are subject when they come ashore and the purpose for which the club had been erected, and won the hearts of the jackies when he said: "I speak for a liberal interpretation of the house rules, and hope that the men may smoke their pipes and play cards without the restriction of petty rules. I speak for faith in the sailor when on shore. Treat him as a man, believe in him as a gentleman and see how quickly he will respond to your highest expectations." After a chorus, "My Own United States," by the choir, Mrs. McCalla spoke, being received and frequently interrupted during the course of her remarks by long and enthusiastic applause. Especially was this so when she referred to the fact that President Roosevelt, who laid the cornerstone of the building on May 14, 1903, had sent to the club house his photograph, which will be hung in the library, accompanied by his very best wishes for the success of the club. Mayor James Honey, of Vallejo, was followed in an address by Mayor E. A. Sherman, of Oakland, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars, who referred to the debt owed by Californians to Rear Admiral Sloat, who was one of the board that

selected Mare Island for the navy yard, and presented to the club a picture of the distinguished naval officer.

Comdr. C. B. T. Moore followed in his usual excellent style, and in conclusion presented to Mrs. McCalla, at the request of the building committee, the silver trowel used by President Roosevelt in laying the cornerstone. Mrs. McCalla expressed her thanks in a few appropriate words. After the Toreador song from "Carmen," sung by Campanari, Admiral McCalla spoke on the purposes of the club house and presented the key of the building to Mr. Tichenor, Naval Secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, who has just arrived here from New York to take charge of the enterprise, and who told of the good done by the club in that city. After the singing of "America" by the audience, Bishop Moreland pronounced the benediction and the naval club house was thrown open for use. Dinner was served there that evening and over fifty of the rooms were taken the first night.

Although money for the building has been donated by people from all over the United States, a debt still remains on it, and the naval branch of the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A. have undertaken the management and maintenance of it until such time as the debt is cleared off, when it will be deeded to the association by a deed of gift, being known as the Vallejo Naval Branch of the Y.M.C.A.

Aside from the dedication of the club house everything has been very quiet here this week, the fact that there are several ships here, and consequently a goodly supply of officers, seeming to have made no difference in the dullness of the station. This evening, however, the young ladies of the yard are to give a leap-year party at the apartment house, which the bachelors have turned over to them for the affair, and is being early anticipated by one and all.

Mrs. Charles P. Bagg is entertaining her mother and aunt at her home at the hospital. They have lately arrived and will make an extensive stay at the yard. Mrs. D. P. Menefee, who has been under treatment in a San Francisco hospital for several weeks, is now convalescent and will soon be able to return to her home here. Mrs. McCalla returned last week from Santa Monica, where she had been on a few days' visit to her father, Gen. Horace B. Sargent. General Sargent's health has not been the best of late, and Mrs. McCalla has made several visits to his home. Miss Lily McCalla has been with her grandfather for several weeks.

Mrs. R. A. Hascall, accompanied by her two little sons, arrived here last week from Arizona, and will spend a couple of weeks here, the guests of her sister, Mrs. Mary Turner.

Quite a family party is gathered on the U.S. receiving ship, the latest addition being Miss Taussig, a sister of Capt. E. D. Taussig, the commander, who has arrived from St. Louis, and will spend some time visiting her brother's family. Lieut. Joseph G. Taussig arrived here from the Orient some little time ago on sick leave and is visiting his parents, as is also his brother, Mr. Charles Taussig, making a very pleasant party. Lieutenant Taussig came here from the naval hospital at Yokohama, where he had been under treatment as the results of wounds received during the siege of Pekin at the time of the Boxer trouble.

Miss Wilson, of Sausalito, is spending some time at the lighthouse, where she will remain for an indefinite stay as the guest of Mrs. McDougal. Mrs. John T. Myers arrived here on July 18, direct from Gibraltar, and will spend the next six months here, the guest of her mother, Mrs. R. M. Cutts. Mrs. Myers left here a year ago, when her husband, Captain Myers, U.S.M.C., was ordered to the Brooklyn on the European Station, and she has since been following the ship about Europe, having a most delightful trip. When the Brooklyn reaches Pensacola, Fla., she will join her husband at that yard. Mrs. Myers is very popular here and in San Francisco, where as Miss Alice Cutts, she was well known before her marriage.

Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, sr., has returned from the State of Washington, where she went with General MacArthur to witness the Army maneuvers. While away she spent some time with friends in Tacoma. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Henry Glass have decided to make their home in California after the former's retirement from active

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duty, and have already started the erection of a home among the Berkeley Hills. Cadet Pratt, of West Point, son of Col. Sedgwick Pratt, U.S.A., is visiting in San Francisco.

The Five Hundred Club met at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham on Tuesday evening, the 19th, the meeting being a most delightful one. White sweet peas were combined effectively with red geraniums in the decoration of the parlor and library, while golden crocuses served to brighten the dining room. The prize was won by Capt. E. D. Taussig.

The U.S.S. Buffalo arrived here on July 14, and is now undergoing repairs at the yard. The ship will require docking while here and some other jobs have been authorized, which will take about thirty days' time. It is expected that the ship will be ready to leave here within six weeks or two months.

At eleven o'clock on Friday, July 15, the band played colors and the flag was hauled down from the U.S.S. Vicksburg, many of her officers leaving for the East that same day. This afternoon the ship was placed in the drydock and surveys will be held on her to determine the amount of work necessary to be done. The Princeton is to have her dock trial this week, while the work on the Yorktown is not so far advanced.

The U.S.S. Annapolis arrived here at seven o'clock on the evening of the 16th, via Dutch Harbor, this being her first visit to this yard. It was supposed that she would be placed out of commission immediately, and the work of turning in stores was accordingly commenced, only to be interrupted, however, by telegraphic orders that the ship should act as a stake boat at the trial of the Ohio next week. Some urgent work has been done on her and she will leave the early part of the week for Santa Barbara Channel. As soon as the Ohio's trial is over the Annapolis will return to Mare Island and the work of placing her out of commission will be completed.

The Boston was taken out of the drydock this afternoon, where she has been under repairs for several weeks. The vessel will soon be in condition for her next cruise, although no date has been set for her departure.



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PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Bremerton, Wash., July 16, 1904.

With the arrival of the monitor Wyoming and the torpedo boat destroyers, Perry and Paul Jones, at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington, July 13, the number of vessels was swelled to fifteen.

The ships at the yard on July 16 were the cruisers New York, Marblehead, Albany and Ranger, the gunboats Bennington and Concord, the monitor Wyoming, torpedo boat destroyers Perry and Paul Jones, the collier Nero and the refrigerator ship Celtic, besides the torpedo boats Rowan and Goldsborough, on the yard ways. These, with the receiving ship Philadelphia and the former receiving ship Nipic, bring the number of ships now at the yard up to fifteen.

The gunboat Wheeling is expected at the yard at any time, having left Honolulu July 5. She will be placed out of commission here. Most of the ships are to receive more or less repairs. The Wyoming and Bennington went into dock Thursday, July 14. The principal work on the Wyoming is the overhauling of rudder bearings, changing pitch of propeller blades, and cleaning and painting her hull.

The Bennington will be cleaned and painted and a discharge cut for her ice machine. The New York will go into dock about July 26. Work on her, the Bennington and Marblehead must be completed in 35 days from beginning of the work. Seventy days' work has been authorized on the Concord, principally on boilers and engines.

The Albany will be placed out of commission. She will probably remain at the yard at least a year. Orders have been received to dock the Paul Jones. The Celtic is undergoing repairs. The Ranger is temporarily out of commission.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., July 22, 1904.

General Funston, with his staff, Colonel Huston, and the 1st Battalion and band of the 19th Infantry, under the command of Capt. Harris L. Roberts, returned to the barracks from American Lake Friday. The remaining two battalions will reach here within the next few days.

Gen. and Mrs. A. R. Chaffee, accompanied by their son and daughter, will arrive at Vancouver Barracks, to-morrow, probably to remain here for the next three days. Mrs. R. G. Ebert with her family and a party of friends left last week for Trout Lake, at the foot of Mount Adams, where they will enjoy camp life for a month or so. Miss Bonnell, Miss Foulkes and Miss

Mary Wren, returned a few days ago from a tour of Seattle, Tacoma and Victoria. On their return trip they made a short visit to Fort Lawton, where they were the guests of Dr. Bruce Foulkes, brother of Miss Foulkes.

Mrs. James M. Graham returned Monday from a pleasant trip to American Lake, and upon her arrival here was joined by her friend Miss Wickson, who had been the guest of Mrs. A. B. Dyer, during Mrs. Graham's absence.

The foundations of a handsome gymnasium are now being laid in the oak grove behind the post chapel. The grove was at one time the burial ground of the Hudson Bay Company, and in digging the trench for the new building a number of bones of both whites and Indians have been uncovered.

Major and Mrs. William H. Hamner will leave in a day or so for San Diego, Cal., where they expect to remain for some time.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., July 25, 1904.

Major E. W. Howe returned to the post on last Thursday, after a short leave spent in visiting his family. He has resumed command, thereby relieving Captain Sibley.

A firing party left the post Monday for Cincinnati to give a military funeral to the remains of Willen Fox, of 1663 Cutter street, formerly a member of a Volunteer regiment that did gallant service in the Philippines. Corporal Workman, Co. B, 27th Inf., was in charge.

Harry Wakeman arrived here on Tuesday to spend his summer vacation with his parents, Major and Mrs. William J. Wakeman. Mr. Wakeman is at Yale College.

Bids for the work of erecting an iron fence around the entire post, except the side on the car line, will be opened at headquarters of the Department of the Lakes July 28. Work will begin some time in August. This fence will render escape of prisoners much more difficult.

Prof. W. O. Semans and wife, of Delaware, Ohio, are the guests of Chaplain and Mrs. Orville J. Nave. Professor Semans is a brother of Mrs. Nave and is a member of the Ohio Wesleyan University faculty.

Cincinnati, Covington and Newport, with this entire vicinity, have been overflowing with visitors this week. Members of the Society of Elks and their friends, attending the annual reunion of the order on Wednesday. A large number of Elks visited Fort Thomas, were present at guard mount and witnessed what they called "dress parade," which was only some drills by the two companies now garrisoning the post. The visitors could not be so well entertained as is the custom at Fort Thomas, because of the small number of troops in the garrison without a band, but the best possible under the circumstances was done for their pleasure, and all expressed themselves as being delighted.

The men of the 9th and 27th Infantry, who are in the post were measured this morning for the new olive drab uniforms, which are expected to reach here within the next two months.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., July 24, 1904.

Mrs. George R. Guild spent the latter part of last week in Plattsburgh as the guest of Miss Helen Cox. On July 18 Mrs. William Carleton returned from a month's stay in Hot Springs, South Dakota, where her health was much benefited. Lieut. Ode C. Nichols spent Saturday and Sunday in Kansas City, Mo.

The 3d Battalion, 30th Inf., returned to the garrison Friday morning from the Omaha Indian Agency, after an absence of five weeks at target practice. Capt. Guy G. Palmer, who returned with this battalion, has the distinction of being the only sharpshooter in the two battalions stationed here. Those who qualified marksmen in the 3d Battalion are Capt. Daniel F. Keller, Lieut. Dwight B. Lawton, Corporal Rose and Private Young, Co. A; 1st Sgt. Merrick and Private Miller, Co. K; Privates Rogers and Schneider, Co. M.

Capt. H. L. Threlkeld left Friday for Fort Sheridan to participate in the division shoot. He was accompanied by his wife. Mrs. Wuest, of Cincinnati arrived Thursday and is the guest of her brother, Lieut. Jacob Wuest. Lieut. Lindsay P. Rucker, battalion adjutant of the 3d Battalion, is seriously ill.

Lieut. Oliver P. Robinson, recently promoted from the 30th to the 28th Infantry, and who is on four months' leave, is spending several days at this post. Both Lieutenant Robinson and Lieut. L. Chandler, recently promoted to the 25th Infantry, having been popular young officers in the regiment, will be greatly missed. Mrs. Ralph Stogsdall and son have returned from a month's visit in Chicago, at the home of Mrs. Stogsdall's mother.

Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin R. Wade and Lieut. Stuart A. Howard were the guests at dinner Saturday evening, July 23, at Mr. and Mrs. William H. Cray's, of Omaha. An interesting game of ball was played Sunday after-

noon, between the soldiers and the Nationals of Omaha, in which the former were the victors.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 25, 1904.

The 4th Cavalry squadron, Troops I, K, L and M, returned from the target range Sunday, under command of Lieut. Col. S. W. Fountain, who made a record time, marching the ninety miles in about eighteen actual marching hours. Captain Benson and Q.M. Sergeant Holden made expert riflemen, and besides these there were thirty-five marksmen and fifteen sharpshooters. Troops L and M, 11th Cav., have gone to the range under command of Lieutenant Tompkins and after they return all of the troops will have finished their practice.

The next field day exercises will be held on Aug. 5, and there is much interest being displayed, as the contestants are practicing several hours every day.

Mrs. Evans, wife of Capt. E. W. Evans, has gone to her summer home in New York, and will remain there during the absence of Captain Evans, who is inspecting the Missouri militia.

Drum Major Thomas Bartley, band, 8th Cav., was retired on July 21, having served his thirty years in various branches of the Service. Sergt. Henry Hinman succeeded him as drum major.

A ball game played here Sunday between Troop G and a post team was won by Troop G, after a hard battle. At the end of the ninth inning, the score was even; so an extra inning had to be played, which was very exciting, the final score being 5 to 4.

Capt. J. B. Hughes has returned to the post from East St. Louis, Ill., where he has been on an extended detail, inspecting horses which were being received there by the Government. Lieutenants Norvell and Cox are each conducting a detachment of forty Cavalry recruits to Fort Meade and Fort Assiniboine, respectively. Major Raymond, surgeon, was a visitor at the post Saturday having come out from the World's Fair Grounds to spend the day. Lieutenant Dorey has returned from a short leave granted upon his graduation at the General Service and Staff College.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

1. The Atlantic Division—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. Headquarters Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A., ordered to command, when relieved by General Corbin in the Philippines.

(a) The Department of the East—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., (commanding temporarily). Headquarters Governors Island, N.Y. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., ordered to command.

(b) The Department of the Gulf—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A. Headquarters Atlanta, Ga.

2. The Northern Division—Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A. Headquarters St. Louis, Mo.

(a) The Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Chicago, Ill.

(b) The Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters Omaha, Neb.

(c) The Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr. Headquarters St. Paul, Minn.

3. The Southwestern Division—Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A. Headquarters Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory.

(a) The Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Headquarters San Antonio, Texas.

(b) The Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Headquarters Denver, Colo.

4. The Pacific Division—Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.

(a) The Department of California—Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.

(b) The Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Headquarters Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A., ordered to command.

5. The Philippines Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Headquarters Manila, P.I. Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., will relieve General Wade in October, 1904.

(a) The Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A. Headquarters Manila, P.I.

(b) The Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Headquarters Iloilo, P.I.

(c) The Department of Mindanao—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Headquarters, Zamboanga, P.I.

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CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Clark, Texas; A, B, C and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. 2d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

3d Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, I, K, L, M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; C, D and F, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; E, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

4th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo. The first and second squadrons of the 4th Cavalry will on Oct. 15 proceed to the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., for station. The third squadron will proceed to Ord Barracks, Monterey, Cal., Oct. 15.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, C, D and I, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F, Fort DuChesne, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; B, Fort Grant, Ariz.; E, G and M, Fort Apache, Ariz.

6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; I, K, L and M, Fort Keogh, Mont.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.

8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla. Ty.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kas.

9th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; A, B, on temporary duty at Sequoia National Park, Cal.; C and D, on Temporary duty at Yosemite National Park, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. Headquarters and first squadron will proceed to Fort Riley, Kans., Oct. 15. Troops E, F, G and H will on Oct. 15 proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for station, and I, K, L and M to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for station.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; I and K, Fort Sheridan, Ill., and L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

12th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

13th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

14th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

15th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

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INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; A, B, C, D, Fort Brady, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Fort Porter, N.Y.

2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Logan, Colo.

3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, Fort W. H. Seward, Alaska; D, Fort Davis, Alaska; E and F, Fort Liscum, Alaska; G and H, Fort Egbert, Alaska; I and K,

Fort Gibbon, Alaska; L and M, Fort St. Michael, Alaska. 4th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburgh, N.Y.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

7th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C, D, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Fort Niagara, N.Y.

9th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; Co. B, Pekin, China; A and D, Madison Barracks, N.Y.; C, Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, when relieved by companies of 8th Infantry, will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Fort Wright, Wash., I, K, L and M, Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. Companies I, K, L and M will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, Wash., for station on Oct. 15.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; I and M, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; L, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; K, Fort Niobrara, Neb., on Dec. 31, 1904, Cos. K and L will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for station.

12th Inf.—Address Manila, P.I.

13th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, D, K and L, Fort McDowell, Cal.; C and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; Company I, Fort Liscum, Alaska; Companies E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal. (Company I will be relieved from duty in Alaska in July, 1904, and report to commanding general of Department of California).

14th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Monterey, Cal.

16th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Companies A, B, C and D, Fort Slocum, N.Y. The 1st Battalion upon its departure from Fort Slocum, N.Y., for the maneuvers at Manassas Junction, Va., will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., for station upon the termination of the maneuvers.

17th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

20th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

21st Inf.—Headquarters A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; I and M, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota; K and L, Fort Keogh, Mont. The regiment will leave its present station Sept. 30, and proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for station.

22d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

23d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.

25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; N, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Okla.

26th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; E, F and H, Fort McIntosh, Texas; I, K, L, Fort Brown, Texas; G and M, Fort Ringgold, Texas.

27th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; B and C, Fort Thomas, Ky.; I, K, L and M, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

28th Inf.—Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. The 28th Infantry will take station at Fort Snelling, Minn., in September, 1904, with the exception of two companies, to be selected by the regimental commander, which will take station at Fort Lincoln, N.D.

29th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, and L, at Fort Douglas, Utah; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Bliss, Texas; Co. I, J, at Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory; Cos. K and M, at Fort DuChesne, Utah.

30th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; E and F, Fort Logan, H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Fort Reno, O.T. Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Fort Reno, O.T.

Porto Rico Provisional Reg't.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, San Juan; E, F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.

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